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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 140 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914 ONE ANNA

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
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Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	To	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th June	* India	Bom		
20th "	China	8000	Maloja	12500
27th "	* Arabia	London		
4th July	Salsette	6000	Marmora	10500
11th "	China	8000		
18th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th "	Persia	8000		
1st Aug.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
8th "	Caledonia	8000		
15th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India	8000		
29th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	8000		
12th "	China	8000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Himalaya	7000		
26th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000		
10th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia	8000		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora	10500		
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia	8000		
21st "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa	11000		
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000		
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400		

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry.	Caledonia	8000		
27th "	Marmora	10500		
6th March	Kaisar-I-Hind	11400		
8th "	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	105000
0th "	Mantua	11000		
7th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st "	China*	8000		
3rd April	Arabia	8000		
0th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
7th "	Malwa	11000		
4th "	Salsette	6000	Molgolia	10000
8th "	India*	8000		
1st May	Caledonia	8000		
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Kaisar-I-Hind	11400		

* Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Inaba Maru	M. Shinobe	6189	28th May	11th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th "	12th "
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	14th June	25th "
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd "	4th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6128	28th "	10th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamochita	5143	12th July	24th "
Kiria Maru	M. Nakamura	3306	29th "	7th Aug.
Perang Maru	S. Murasumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Benares† *	A&O	6984	.. 23rd June.
City of Manchester	A&O	5537	.. 3rd July.
City of Colombo† B.....	A&O	5987	.. 11th July.
City of Paris	A&O	9239	.. 18th July.
City of Marseilles*	A&O	8800	.. 25th July.
City of Glasgow ..	A&O	6520	.. 5th Aug.
City of Poona	A&O	7474	.. 12th Aug.
City of Lahore	A&O	8875	.. 1st Sept.
City of Sparta	A&O	5416	27th Aug. ....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
† "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	16th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *	6875	15th July	rd July	8th Augs
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City of Calcutta*	7636	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	7500	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th Sept.
City of Manchester	5557	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept.
City of Marseilles†	8800	19th Sept	26th Sept.	11th. Oct..
City of Glasgow *	6520	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct.
City of Paris †	9231	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall¶ ‡	5320	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov.	1st. Dec.
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	..	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	480	809
Liverpool	605	957	402	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

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Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
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Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE | ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
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INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 18th June 9 a.m., Direct
DWARKA 1695, Fri. 19th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday the 18th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 18th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,	
†JELUNGA	5206	Thursday	25th June.
*PUNDUA	3305	,,	9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,,	23rd July
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,,	6th Aug.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other L[illegible]

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

18th June, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Macedonia	6001	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5100	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

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Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
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Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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FUND EXCEED £19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,13,955

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Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

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KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

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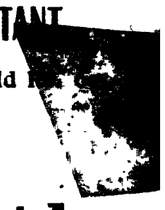
WELL JEWELLED IN FIFTEEN HOLES	HAS A DOUBLE ROLLER SAFETY ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT



Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold [illegible]

Less 10 % for Cash or V. P. P.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

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Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
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Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
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Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

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Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 20,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 13,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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SHE has enraptured a hundred million people. "She" will enrapture. "She" is divine.

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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

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WANTED a smart ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER on Salary and Commission for a first class local weekly journal. Apply "X. Y. Z." C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2601

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CHHELSHANKER J. DAVE,
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Nawanagar State Infantry.
Infantry Lines, Jamnagar, 9th June, 1914. 2122

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We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

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International Correspondence Schools
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CAMARUSHI CHINA KOTIAH,
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WANTED a male or a female qualified TEACHER. Apply to THE DIRECTOR, Antonio de Souza's School, Victoria Road, Byculla. 2127

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WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

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M. T. DAFTARY,
2111 Gin and Press Manager, Morvi.

WANTED a First Class experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected, to Box No. 656, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2873

WANTED TO BUY or to get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay 2891

WANTED on 1st class and one 2nd class ENGINEER for Cotton Ginning Factories and Press.

Apply with certificates, stating previous experience and salary required, to Messrs. SHEERSINGH RAGHUBEERSINGH, Hausi, Punjab. 2121

WANTED.—By the 1st August, 1914, for the Dredger "Manar" at Tuticorin, 235 Tons 700 I. H. P. a duly qualified ENGINEER and DREDGING MASTER with 1st grade certificate. One with previous dredging experience preferred. Pay Rs. 425 per mensem, inclusive terms. For further particulars apply to the PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, MADRAS. 2125

WANTED two experienced P.W.D. Account clerks, knowing Hindi, Persian and English, on Rs. 40 to 50 p.m., according to qualifications. Applicants should send copies of their testimonials stating their age and when they would be able to join the FAMINE ENGINEER, West Nowgang, Central India. 2123

WANTED—Immediately for Bhopal Municipality, one experienced Overseer for Drainage Scheme, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 75 p.m. Applications should at once reach,

THE MUNICIPAL ENGINEER,
Bhopal State,
2122 Bhopal.

WANTED—An experienced Superintendent for the Lyallpur Water Works by July 1st. Salary Rs. 175 p.m., rising to Rs. 225 by annual increments of Rs. 10 per mensem. Free Bungalow.

Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the—

PRESIDENT, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
2084 Lyallpur, Punjab.

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN to run the electric lighting plant of the club. He must be a certificated Electrician and understand the Motor Engine, which drives the plant. Able to do repairs to wiring, and put up additional lights, etc. Terms on application, copies of certificates to accompany application.

Apply HONY. SECY., Belgaum Club, Belgaum.

WANTED AGENTS and CONVASSERS to push on the sale of our various kinds of Chemicals, as also to undertake the Piece-Goods Business, in all the important cities throughout India.

Liberal Commission, salary, or both to really capable men. Apply sharp to—

Messrs. G. S. BHARGAVA & Co.,
2879 Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

WANTED.

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-0; Rs. 6-0 per doz. PAIRIES Rs. 1-8; Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 per doz. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED SITUATION by a Hindu Gentleman of long experience, as Secretary, Manager, Accountant or Cashier or any responsible post, in good firm. Best references. Apply to Box No. 665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2901

WANTED—CANVASSERS on liberal salary. Apply personally to MANAGER, Northern Circars Life Assurance Co., opposite Medical College Hostel Parel road. 2833.

FOR SALE.

MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON complete in 8 vols. large type illustrated Rs. 10 W. N. MULGAONKAR & Co., Booksellers, Kalbaddevi, Bombay. 2906

FOR SALE a second hand LANCASHIRE BOILER 24ft.x6½ft.x125lb. By John Musgrave double rivetted. Apply to Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

HYDRAULIC BALING PRESS brand new FOR SALE at great reduction to clear stock. Suitable for Cotton, Hay, Wool and similar material. Makes Bales of Cotton about 48"x 21"x 24" each weighing 500 lbs. and density 35 lbs. per cu. ft. American Manufacture. Nett Price Rs. 7,500-0-0 F. O. R. BOMBAY. Apply MARSHALL SONS AND Co., Ltd., Ballard Road, Bombay. 2870

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—FOR SALE, Six Steam Power MORTAR, MILLS at prices varying from Rs. 860 to Rs. 1,000 each.

Two bullock Power MORTAR MILLS at Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 each. All the above are second-hand but have been repaired and are now in good working order. For further particulars and drawings apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER.
2131 North Western Railway, Lahore.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—FOR SALE, Three second-hand HYDRAULIC JACKS, five feet nine inches high and fifteen inches in diameter, lifting capacity 200 tons, in good order. Price Rs. 600 each. Reasonable offers considered.

Drawings and particulars on application to

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
N. W. Railway, Lahore.
Lahore, dated 25th May, 1914. 2130

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2775 Bombay.

FOR SALE—1. One "Fielding" latest pattern automatic ignition kerosine oil Engine 35 B. H. P., complete with usual accessories and with a Self Starter.

1. One latest design two stage "turbine pattern" Centrifugal pump by Pulsometer Engineering Company. Suction 8", Delivery 7" with all its necessary requirements, capable of delivering about 25,000 gallons per hour. Lift 120' feet.

The above plant was used for one month only.

1. One "Fielding" latest pattern automatic ignition, kerosine oil Engine 16 B.H.P., complete with usual accessories.

The above Engine (16 B.H.P.) was used for (3) three months only.

Sold as no longer wanted: all in working order.

For further particulars apply to

THE DEWAN,
Cambay State.
Cambay, 7th June 1914. 2113

TO BE LET.

BOARD—RESIDENCE available, Married couple or gentleman. Apply Mrs HUMPHREY, Jer Villa, Wodehouse Road. 2832

TO LET—Chapel Road, Bandra, Roomy COTTAGE facing bay, surrounded by fruit-trees. Rent Rs. 35, apply to Box No. 664, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—Devlali, Bhagur Road, ROOMY COTTAGE standing in large compound. Excellent situation. Rs. 80. Apply to Box No. 663, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2899

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

HORSE and MOTOR OWNERS.—Commodious Stabling accommodation available immediately near Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., Accommodation also for Motors, drivers and syces. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2120.

TO Be Let,—A comfortable little office very centrally Situated. Rent Rs. 40—Apply to.

F. W. FLOWER & Son,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 2884

TO LET—From 1st July next on Colaba Reclamation Two commodious FLATS on the 1st and ground floor respectively of EAST VILLE, Kittridge Road, marble flooring, electric lights and fans up-to-date modern sanitary arrangements, Rent moderate. Apply

M. S. CAPTAIN,
2376 121, Esplanade Road.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK, will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo till WEDNESDAY, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay 11th June, 1914. 2903

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the estate of the late JOHN WILSON CUMMING of W. J. TOWELL and Co., Muscat, must be made to me within fourteen days of undermentioned date otherwise they will not be entertained. Also all claims due to him will be collected by the undersigned.

V. J. CUMMING,
Administrator, for Trustees.
Muscat, 13th June, 1914. 2911

NOTICE.

A DIRECTOR is required from July 5th for the string band of H. E. The Governor of Bombay. Only Army Bandmasters need apply. Applicants must be in possession of a Kneller Hall Certificate and have had previous experience as Bandmaster and also be recommended by their Commanding Officers.

Apply to
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. E. the Governor,
Government House,
2708 Ganeshkhind Kirkee.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited and will be received up to the 30th June, 1914, for the appointment of 2nd Engineer, Love Grove Air Compressor Station on Rs. 120/- per month with free quarters.

The appointment is pensionable under the Municipal Pension Regulations.

Candidates should be qualified for the appointment by a good practical training in engineering workshops and must posse a 1st Class Engineer's Certificate under the Bombay Boiler Act.

Age not to exceed 35.

Apply in writing with copies of not more than three recent testimonials and particulars of training, which will not be returned, to the Undersigned.

NOTE:—No claim for travelling allowance etc., on the part of the successful candidate will be admitted.

B. H. HEWETT, A.M.I.C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 12th June 1914. 2914.

NOTICE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY OF BALAJI SHAMSET STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY

BY ORDER of and under instructions from Messrs. NAROTAM MANJI and PARMANAND CHATOORBHUJ proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. Auctioneers, will sell the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written by Public Auction (unless a previous acceptable private offer is received) on the premises on 13th day of June, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), The said property has been mortgaged to Mr. Manilal Goculbhoy Moolchand by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of February 1910 and made between the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji of the one part and the said Manilal Goculbhoy Moolchand of the other part but a Reconveyance and Release from the Mortgagee will be obtained prior to completion.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys to the said Narrotam Manji and Parmanand Chatoorbhuj the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji at their Offices Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

Private offers in writing for purchase of the said property are hereby invited, which offer may be sent to Messrs. Little & Co., upto the day previous to the aforesaid date of Sale but the said Executors do not bind themselves to communicate their acceptance or non-acceptance of such offer orally or in writing.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the South side of Balaji Shamset Street in the Registration Sub District formerly of Mandvi and now of Bombay in the Town of Bombay containing by admeasurement 115 square yards and one half a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 591 Street No. 49-51 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by a sweepers passage, on the North by Balaji Shamset Street, on the West by House No. 591 secondly hereinafter described and on the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the said proving executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji and

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land or ground messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon standing and situate on the South side of the Balaji Shamset Street in the Registration Sub District formerly of Mandvi now of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 50 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 590 Street No. 41-47 and bounded on the East by the said house No. 591 firstly hereinbefore described on the West by the property of Purshotum Laxmidas on the north by the said Balaji Shamset Street and on the South by the property of Purshotumdas Laxmidas and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji, and the aforesaid firstly and secondly described premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 523 New No. 2555 Old Survey No. 2303 and New Survey No. 2/1911.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1914.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys to Narrotam Manji and Parmanand Chaturbhuj, proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Narrondas Dharamsey Khimji deceased.
2383

NOTICES.

BANK O BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th June, 1914. 2905

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CASSUM POONJA late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, of the Shia Ashna Ashri Community a landed proprietor.....Deceased.

Rahimtulla Khalakdina and Haji Jusabhai Essa Kapadia both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, the former residing at Nishanpada Road and the latter at Khadak without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this third day of June in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 3rd day of June, 1914.

Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
2913 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KARIMBHOY TAJBHOY of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client MEMON OOSMAN LATIFF the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances.

Any person or persons having any claim in, to, or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, trust, lien, possession, easement or otherwise is and are hereby requested to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Thoka Fazandari land or ground whereof the executors of Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas and Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas are the Fazandars at a yearly rental of Rs. 3-15-9, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East Side of Vorli Road Shambhoo Mahadeo Pakhade in the Island and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 708 Square Yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less (but 68 Square Yards whereof are said to have been recently acquired by the Bombay Municipality) being part of a large Plot of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 341, 414, 416, 686, 696, New Nos. 4069, 4070, 4194, 4197, 4199, 4640, 4618, Old Survey No. 5 and New Survey Nos. 3157, 5 and 6/3205 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1162 (3) and Street No. 164 B Varli S. M. Pakhadi and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hurkha Byrooji on or towards the South and East by the property of Waman Sadashive and on or towards the West by the Worli Pakhadi Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor

Dated this 12th day of June 1914.

FORBES & Co.,
2904 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SOUNDY & CO'S BOUDOIR PIANO, IRON SAFE, PHONOGRAPHS, RECORDS, ENGLISH CHAIRS, ONE LOT OF VERY IMPORTANT MEDICAL BOOKS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 13th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the first floor, No. 53, Medows St., Fort, the very valuable, rich, artistic, handsome, teak and black wood and mahogany polished, household and office furniture such as:—Panel door almirahs, marble topped black wood octagon tables, fancy tile teapoys' card tables, square tables, writing tables, ladies writing tables, fancy cabinets, reclining back sofas, black wood hatstands, corner cabinets, rich tapestry lined drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, easy low, rocking and office chairs, show cases, wall brackets, class screens, fancy black wood tapestry lined sofas, dressing tables, iron and wooden cots, jardiniers, fancy toys, phonographs with records, bicycles, carpets, office clocks, silver watches, bracelet watches, ginsware, crockery ware, iron safe, Soundy and Co's boudoir cottage piano, sweet toned, cane furniture, 1 lot of very important Medical Books, etc., etc.

The property of C. C. Royston, Esqr., Assistant Engineer, Bombay Port Trust and others.

The above is on view.

The property of another gentleman:

1. Very slightly used English piano by Collard and Collard completely overhauled and lately turned, original cost Rs. 1,200.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers, etc.
Bombay, 13th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 BALES of MIXED COTTON AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON SALVAGE OF THE LAST FIRE IN APOLLO GODOWNS AT COLABA.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th June 1914, at the undermentioned times and places the following:—

At 4 p.m. (S.T.)

AT VICTORIA BUNDER-COLABA, NEAR GOCULDAS KALYANJI PRESS

About 2,000 bales Full-pressed mixed cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.)

NEAR APOLLO GODOWNS, opposite the Fire Brigade Station.

A very large quantity of loose cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO MOTOR CARS BELONGING TO AN INSOLVENT.

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate of Meghraj Gangabux, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), The following two motor cars of the said Insolvent, such as—

1 Landaulette Motor Car by Berliette, with its hood, lamps, body etc., in good running order. No. 2188.

1 Darracque Motor Car No. 2047, with its hood lamps, etc., in good running order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cup-boards, tables, chairs, hatsands, drawing room suite of Sofas and chairs, mirrored door almiras, writing and dressing tables, glasware and phonographs, &c.

By order of the office concerned:—5 cases steel bright aluminum sheets—20in.x14' lbs. 103.

By order of the concerned:—342 pairs of gents; ladies and baby boots and shoes of various patterns in different colours.

By order of B. N. Lang Esq., the acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Meghraj Gangabux an insolvent:—

Office furniture such as copying press writing table, marble top table, drawing room suite of cushioned sofa and chairs, hatstand, almira, revolving top office table, vase lamps, wall clock, iron safe by Godrej and iron safe by Harichand, gadlas, takias mehta box, brass and copper utensils, wearing apparels &c.

At 2 30 p.m. (S. T.)

3 Rubber-tyred light victorias, 2 rubber-tyred light Vis-a-Vis, 2 rubber-tyred light Broughams.

By order of the Company concern:—

1 F N. Motor Cycle with side car, in good running order and complete with all accessories.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th June, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

84-86, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1914, at 4.30 p.m., (S. T.), MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Bhaidas Cursondas and Co.'s, Jatha No. 4 at Colaba, by their order and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned.

About 100 full-pressed bales Wardha, Pandharkawada and Warora Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the bales taken delivery of the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BUNDLES COPPER SHEETS.

On MONDAY, the 15th day of June, 1914 at 3 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. D. Fraser & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mangaldas Tribhowandas.

S. G. 154 B. D. B. Lot Nos. 5-18, 39-53 and 77-92—50 Bundles Copper Sheets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within four days from the duty paid Warehouse where the goods are stored.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th June, 1914.

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AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT FURGUSON ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Ramkrishna Bhai Thakore, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1914, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of new salt batty ground of the Foras tenure containing by admeasurement 19,560 sq. yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Furguson Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 275, 309, 375 and 358, and and New No. 12273, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 12-2763—1A. 2A-2764, and 1A 1R-3162 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 1663 (1), (2), (3) and (4), and Street No. 6868 (a) and 68 (b) 68 (c), and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the Salt Batty ground now partly belonging to Dadabhoy Abbaji and partly to Mahomed Syed Cunerabhai, on or towards the West by the swamp ground, on or towards the North by the Salt Batty ground belonging to Bhasker Gangaji, and on or towards the South by the Salt Batty ground belonging to Dadabhoy Abbaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the Vendor, at their office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their Sale Rooms the following:

By order of Mr. Chaganlal Girdharlal the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mukanrao Hiralal the mortgagor.

2 Emerald beads about 23¾ rate, I Diamond ear ornament, 1 Diamond ruby Rosering and 1 emerald ruby and diamond Rosering.

By order of the concerned 586/88 3 cases perambulators.

By order of the concerned.

3 cases Iron bed-steads different sizes.

On account of the shoppers.

5 Bales cotton blankets, red, white and grey.

1 Bale s.h. vests, frock-coats and morning-coats.

1 Bale s.h. vests, Jackets and Suits.

3 Bales containing s.h. Jackets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs D'LAL & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by the side of Kemp & Co., Circle, Fort, handsome Teak and Blackwood Furniture for household and Office purposes, such as:—

Dining Tables, Meatsafes, Marble Top Tables, Office Tables, Writing Desks, Ladies Tables, Arm and Armless chairs, Fancy Tiltop Teapoys, Round Tables, Wardrobes Single and Double Door Almyrahs, Chest of Drawers, Hatstands, Umbrella Stands, Single and Double Iron Cots, Tapestry and Leather Lined Sofas, Watches, Clocks, Timepieces, Leather Bags of very elegant make, Boot cases, Phonographs, Records and etc., etc.

The property of a European Gentleman closing an Import Firm, such as:—

Writing Tables, Dispatch Tables, Sample Cupboards and stands, Shelves, Lamps, etc.

D'LAL & Co.

Bombay, 13th June, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 16th June, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

5 drums spirit, cask vinegar, cotton piece-goods soap, ghee, advertising matter, wire nails, window glass, bolts and nuts, iron foregings, machinery, chemicals, sago, rice, wheat, muth, kegs paint, iron bars, hoop iron, fire bricks, planks and other various articles.

Also at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Prince's Docks in R.B.C. Shed Warehouses:—

23 casks cement.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th June, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of dining table, side-board, drawing room suite, bentwood chairs, easy chairs, writing tables, revolving bookstand, blackwood wardrobe, one sweettoned cottage piano, iron bedsteads, etc.

On account of the underwriters 2 cases of essence, 11 Kegs of paint and oil.

At 2 p.m. ((S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order,

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

2 bay waler horses, both go in single and double harness.

1 15 H. P. double ignition Humber Car, 5 seated body hood, lamp, screen, tools, etc., all complete in going order.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPING ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT WARI BUNDER.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds, in bags, cotton seeds in bags, jwari, wheat, bajree, rapeseed, ground nut seeds, linseed and moha flowers in bags, wooden beams, bundles of guny bags, boxes of wearing apparels, bags of rise, bags of jogriee, bundles of Wooden article, bags of dry cocoanuts, lot of steel hoops, bundles of old records, lots of condemned sheets, bags of sweeeping grain etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD GIRGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1914, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferee of the mortgage and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Framjee Dhunjibhoy Press alias Tabellawalla the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the original mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of December 1909 and the further charge dated the 14th day of September 1911 executed by the mortgagor in favour of the transferee of the mortgage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land of Pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement nine hundred and eighty six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 722 New No. 3270 Old Survey No. 159 and New survey No. 8023 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 205 and Street No. 616 and all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Breach Candy Road Girgaum at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East and South by the oart formerly of Maneckji Limji but now of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit on or towards the West by the property of Jaffer Suleman on or towards the North by the said Breach Canady Road and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Daramsi attorney for the transferee of the mortagage at their office No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 13th June, 1914.

A. NENSEE & CO.,

NO. 131, HILL MAIN ROAD, BANDRA.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 14th INST., AT 2-30 P.M.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 2.30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. A. NENSEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 131, Hill Main Road, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, tables, hanging wall and hall lamps, carpets, drawing room ottoman and cushion sofas and mirror hat stands writing table, book cases, office chairs, revolving top office table Singapore cane teapoy, carved furniture, double brass and iron bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, 1 baby perambulator, valuable garden pots etc. etc

The property is on view.

A. NENSEE & Co.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merhants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

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EXCELSIOR.

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To-Night To-Night To-Night.

A GREAT FILM ATTRACTION!

Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY
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Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY
IN
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"

Produced with the refinement and finish expected from High Class London Productions.

CHARLES HAWTRY as the selfish man of the world metamorphised into a tramp by the "MESSAGE FROM MARS" for callousness to the sufferings of others is tragic-comedy of the best. A cast of Stars including Mr. Holman Clark and Miss Crissie Bell.

A Refreshing Change From Cowboy Drama and Continental Comics.

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Pathe's Gazette & Max Martins
Screaming topical Cartoons.

Same Programme at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

A Programme Refreshing, Light, Topical, Witty, Artistic, and Up-to-date.

SPECIAL MATINEE
To-Morrow Sunday 3 p.m
"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"
COMPLETE IN 12 PARTS.
Reduced prices except to Gallery.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS
COMEDY AND DRAMATIC CO.

To-day Saturday 13th June
"ALONE IN LONDON."
BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.

A country lass prefers a gentleman from London to an honest miller. After her marriage she discovers that her husband is a thief and villain. She becomes friendless and is forced to sell flowers in the streets of London. Her husband plots to rob a banker, who has befriended her, and in order to prevent her from warning the banker, he locks her in and sets fire to her house. She is rescued by her old friend, the miller, and arrives in time to prevent the robbery.

Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.

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DOORS OPEN 8-30. *COMMENCING* 9-30.

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4000 Ft. Long.

Sat. and Sun. Extra Prize Matinee—5-30 to 6-45. And every Night: 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45 & 10 to 11-15; and 11-30 to 12-45 (S. T.)

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BRAND.	Price Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	15	2	per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	15	2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3	12	0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a baulage.

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6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY **10 p. m.**

STARS. STARS. STARS. STARS.

ROMANO BROS.

Pictures. The Grecian Gladiators. Pictures.

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Pictures. Soubrette and Dancer. Pictures.

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Boxes Rs. **15, 10,** Stall **2.** 1st Show at 6-30 Circle
Re. **1,** Back seats As. **8, 6, 4.**

NO 10 O'CLOCK SHOW TO-NIGHT

SHE BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS **SHE**

Has the Voice of a Melba Has the Eyes of a Madonna
The grace of a Gazette, EVERY SUNDAY 10 P.M. The Fascination of a Goddess

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A proposal from Nobody
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Reserve Fund ..... £ 50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
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HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

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17-19, GREEN STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.

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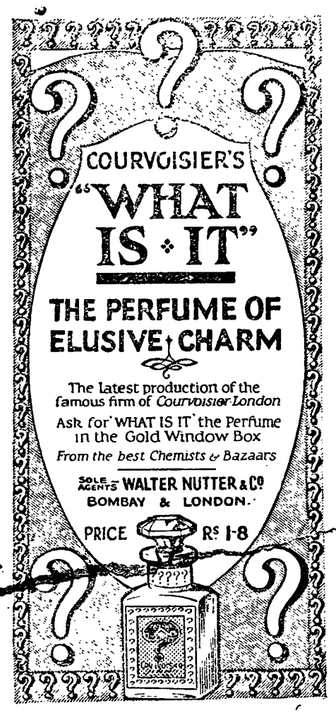
A DOCTOR'S COMMON-SENSE ADVICE.

Pain in the stomach, variously called indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, heartburn, stomach-ache, etc., is usually attributed to some unnatural, abnormal or diseased condition of the stomach itself. Nothing however, could be further from the truth. Nineteen times out of twenty the stomach is absolutely healthy and normal, the pain and discomfort being entirely due to the acidity and fermentation of food which irritates and distends the stomach; although if this condition is allowed to run on, in time the constant irritation of the acid is likely to eat into the stomach walls and produce ulcers and sometimes cancer of the stomach. Medicine is useless in such a case. The acid and fermenting food must be removed by a stomach pump or an emetic, or you must neutralise the acid and stop the fermentation by taking half-a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little water. This latter is by far the simpler and safer method. Bisurated magnesia almost immediately neutralises the dangerous acid and by correcting the food contents enables even a tired, weak stomach to digest almost any food without any difficulty. Physicians advise that bisurated magnesia should be kept in every home, and a little taken after each meal whenever the slightest tendency to food fermentation is shown. Be sure to obtain *bisurated* magnesia, as other forms of magnesia are valuable as tooth and mouth washes, but they do not give satisfactory results in stomach disorders.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.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Nothing but light and plenty of it can conquer it and afford the needed protection from it.

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WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly. devoid of energy or ambition lifeless without any reason nary day's work, listless and grow fagged out over the ordiunable to find the cause. We find ourselves and are so often That's what many of us often we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

1st Sunday after Trinity, 14th June.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E. Flat. Hymns, 12, 297, 187, 197; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon: Canticles—Chants; Hymns 282, 196, 27. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5.15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—**Chaplain: Rev. G. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.**

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11 a.m. Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort—Minister. Rev. J. Smith, 9-30 a.m., Joint Morning Service. 6.30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. R. MacOmish.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard. p.m. Sunday School.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Memorial Service for the late Messrs. Vinayerao K. Koshe and Charles J. Asbusy; Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m.,

WHAT A SAILOR KNOWS.

The Editor of "The British Review" has arranged a series of articles entitled "Through Practical Spectacles." Theory is often divorced from experience, and the latter seldom receives the courtesy it deserves from the editors of our leading magazines, who are too ready to appreciate "style" at too high a valuation, says the "Review of Reviews." Number 3 of the series reveals "Things as Seen by a Sailor," and few will be inclined to regard the picture as overdrawn or to question this declaration by "Main Skysail Yard":—

I am not pessimistic when I ask what bright spot exists in a sailor's life. Ever after the completion of a voyage, when one naturally wants to see a little of one's home, officers, even in half decent companies, are expected to attend ship and keep navvies' hours. No allowance is made for their having worked through every Sunday and holiday during the voyage or the innumerable hours of night work after being on deck all day. The drudgery of a year afloat in a typical cargo-wallah is about the most soul-destroying, animal existence that one can experience: Parents should think twice and more than twice, before sending their sons to sea until conditions afloat have changed out of all semblance to their present state; rather send them to jail.

The comfort of the sailor-man is never considered- and surveyors will calmly pass ships which are overloaded and become veritable death-traps under adverse weather conditions.

The importance of the Marine Service cannot be ignored, for the winter points out that the change from coal to oil in the Navy implies a greater dependency on the mercantile marine."

The increasing proportion of foreigners manning our vessels may involve serious results in time of war, and it is essential for the safety of the nation that the conditions of service should be improved. The writer makes a very radical suggestion when he says:—

The British merchant marine stands in sad need of a severe purging, and this can be best administered by compelling the men who man it—fore and aft—to undergo compulsory naval training in naval barracks or aboard ships at sea, teaching them what is expected of them in wartime and the vital importance of their vocation to the nation.

Recent strikes, even on the part of officers, show clearly that much wants altering, and that things cannot be worse may be inforred by the final word of warning:—"Parents of growing boys, please shun the idea of sending them to sea; there is nothing in a life afloat, even under the very best conditions, that is worth having."

BURGLARY PLANNED FROM PRISON.

KIEL OFFICIALS SENTENCED.

The trial of several Kiel gaol officials and others on charges of corruption concluded on May 27, when judgment and sentence were delivered. The case arose out of the trial of a dealer named Frankenthal and others here in 1909 for corruption of Kiel Imperial shipyard officials in connection with the purchase of old material, This was a *cause celebre*, and resulted in the acquittal of Frankenthal.

At the present trial it was shown that Frankenthal, while in prison awaiting trial in 1909, with the aid of gaolers and others concocted a plan for committing a burglary at the house of the Public Prosecutor with the object of purloining documentary evidence against him. The Court found all the accused guilty, except Herr Neugebaur, a merchant.

Extenuating circumstances were denied in the case of a former chief warder named Hiestermann and ex-Warder Rolff. Hiestermann was sentenced to three years' and Rolff to two yars' penal servitude, each being also sentenced to five years' loss of civil rights. Ex-Governor Wohler was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, ex-Assistant Warder Griese to three months, and Frankenthal to two and half years' imprisonment with deprivation of civil rights for five years. Goethe Frankenthal and an engineer named Heinrich were each fined £15. Herr Neugebaur was acquitted.

All the sentenced men but Wohler announced an intention to appeal. Those who had been in custody were taken back to gaol to await the result of the appeal.

It is announced that a weekly divine service has been arranged under the auspices of the Punjab Hindu Sabha with a view to enable Hindus of all shades of opinion to join in a common prayer.

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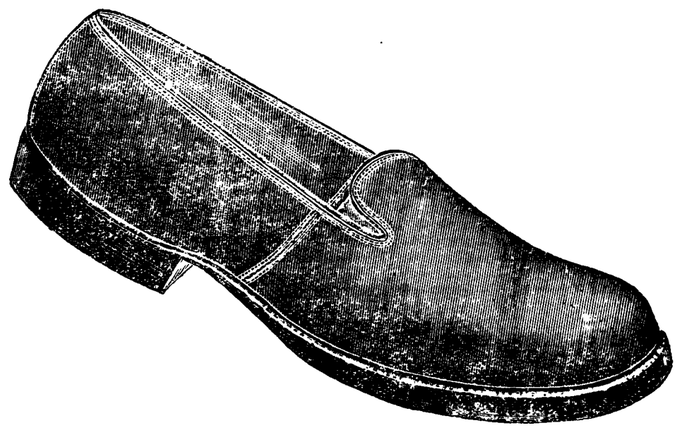

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HOME RULE BILL.

THROUGH THE COMMONS.

NATIONALIST REJOICING.

MR. REDMOND'S STATEMENT.

The Home Rule Bill was read for the third time in the third session in the House of Commons on March 25, by a majority of 77.

A dramatic scene marked the carriage of the Bill to the House of Lords. As Sir Courteney Ilbert, Clerk to the House of Commons, passed through the members' lobby on his way with the Bill to the Second Chamber a number of Nationalists headed by Mr. John O'Connor, with a few Liberals, fell in behind and formed a jubilant procession.

The Bill was read a first time in the House of Lords, where the Amending Bill, the Marquis of Crewe hopes by agreement, will be introduced.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

From the outset the barometer had been set-fair. To be sure, it was a boisterous as well as an overflowing House, but there was no danger in its tumult, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." "Where's your Jonah?" chorused the jubilant Unionists as Mr. Lloyd George walked smilingly to his place. Amid the roar of welcome with which his friends greeted Mr. Bonar Law, the Ministerialists awoke to the fact that Mr. McKenna was answering a question about a donkey, and laughingly seized on the reply as an apt coincidence. "Is this donkey a laughing matter?" demanded Mr. Faber, with a gesture which seemed to comprehend more than one of his leaders. And off went the mirth-makers into another fit.

THE SPEAKER'S APPEAL.

[redacted]as perhaps to be expected, the crush [redacted]House was the greatest of a session [redacted]ded nights. Both the side galleries [redacted]full—always a sure indication of intolerable congestion on the floor,—while so packed was the Peers' Gallery that several noblemen standing at top of the stairs had to be content with a view of the ceiling over the clock. Leaning with gloved hands on the railing sat Lord Londondery, and near him were Lord Bryce, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Cadogan, Lord Derby, and Lord Northbourne. Down below a few members with crutches were to be observed limping into reserved places, one of them assisted by the nonagenarian vigour of Mr. Samuel Young.

On the rising of the Speaker immediately after questions to offer "one or two observations of a personal character" a profound silence fell on the expectant throng. In effect Mr. Lowther's statement, delivered in the frank and open manner which is one of his characteristics, was an acknowledgment that in the excitement of last Thursday's disorder he had been betrayed into an expression in the course of a passage with Mr. Bonar Law which ought not to have been used. "At such moments," observed the Speaker amid sympathetic cheering, "it is not always easy to hit the right nail on the head, although," he continued, evoking from the Ministerialists a renewed and pointed cheer, "I have done my best." For the future, he added, he felt confident that he should always be able to look to the Opposition leader, as to the leaders of all parties, for support in maintaining the authority of the Chair, and in conducting the debates of the House with that "due decorum and order which has been traditional in this House, and which I think the country expects from its representatives."

MR. BONAR LAW AND MR. ASQUITH.

Despite some incredulous Ministerialist laughter, provoked by a solemn protestation that it would always be his endeavour to support the dignity of the Chair, Mr. Bonar Law conveyed an impression of sincerity in the rest of his reconciliation speech, notably in the expression of deep personal gratitude for the generosity of the Speaker's statement. Such a statement, as he feelingly acknowledged, could only have been made by one conscious of his strength, and of the fact that he enjoyed the confidence of the whole House of Commons.

Next came the turn of the Prime Minister, to whom the Speaker, in making his peace with the Opposition, had thrown out a guarded suggestion that he might wish to take this opportunity of giving the House some further information with regard to the Home Rule Amending Bill. "No; no," protested many Liberal voices. "I merely throw out the suggestion," explained the Speaker. "It is a matter entirely for the Prime Minister." Naturally the Prime Minister treated the suggestion with the deepest respect, and proceeded, as he put it, to summarise such information concerning the bill as had already been given on behalf of the Government. Should there be an agreement—and Mr. Asquith is still not without hope on that point—the Bill will simply embody the terms of the settlement in legislative form. "And if not, it will embody the substance of the proposals outlined by me on the 8th March, in the hope and with the object that after discussion and consideration an agreement may be attained." On realising that this was to be the extent of the Prime Minister's "further information" the Opposition broke into a murmur of disappointment, promptly overborne, however, by the loud approving cheers of the vigilant Ministerialists and Nationalists.

RINGING DOWN THE CURTAIN.

With the preliminaries thus completed, the broken thread of the third-reading debate was quietly resumed, though not on this occasion by Mr. Campbell. In place of the mute lieutenant we had the fluent leader, a somewhat subdued orator, full of similes and illustrations appropriately drawn from the vocabulary of the stage. "Let the curtain ring down, and the sooner the better, on what is a farce, and a contemptible farce," exclaimed Mr. Law, drawing ironical cheers from Ministeralists. But though this was the end of an act, so we were warned, it was not the end of the play—"The final act will be played not in the House of Commons but in the country, and there it will not be a farce." To this ambiguous prediction the House lent a somewhat puzzled ear. More familiar, and therefore more generally applauded, was the ring of the concluding appeal addressed to the final tribunal of the country, whose judgment, in Mr. Law's opinion cannot now be far off.

Meanwhile, it seemed, there was to be no further discussion of the bill by the Unionist minority, whose wrongs and suffernigs under the ruthless tyranny of the Government their leader, as one gathered held to be a full justification for an occasional revolt. As Mr. Asquith pointed out in a spirited and forcible rejoinder, talk of this sort was always in a strain which presumed a blank ignorance of the elementary facts of the situation such as the omnipotence of Tory majorities in their legislative enterprises, and the impotence of Liberal majorities in theirs only qualified in the present Parliament by the slow processes of the Parliament Act. "Yet those are the people," cried the Prime Minister amid resounding Liberal cheers, "who complain about the oppression of minorities!" As for the charge that he was clinging improperly to office, Mr. Asquith, in a significant passage, declared that he held his position by the consent and with the confidence of the House of Commons. "And so long as I can make that claim," he proudly added, "I desire no better title to its tenure."

Although impatient for a division, the Opposition soon became reconciled of the delay caused by the only other speech of the debate. It came from Mr. William O'Brien, who, in accusing Ministers of an attempt to resurrect the House of Lords as a sort of electioneering bogey and of not quite straight dealing in their tactics sought as usual to fix the responsibility for those shortcomings on the unhappy genius of Mr. Redmond. While listening in silence to the greater part of this denunciatory outburst, the Nationalists could not refrain from a mocking cheer on learning that Mr. O'Brien and his friends intended to take no part in the division. Even so, the majority was not unsatisfactory, for in a House of 625 members there voted for the third reading 351 to 274 on the other side. When the figures were announced a few Nationalists emphasised the cheering of the victors by springing to their feet and waving their handkerchiefs—a demonstration, it may be noted, in which none of the leaders joined. Afterwards when Mr. Asquith rose to leave the House the expressions of enthusiasm became more general and were continued for some time without restraint.

A few minutes later the scene changed to the House of Lords. There for the third time in its history the bill was taken over from the custody of Sir Courteney Ilbert, who had been accompanied in his progress from the other House by a crowd of cheering members. In Lord Lansdowne's absence Lord Salisbury, in sarcasttic tones, put some questions as to the future arrangements for both the parent bill and the amending measure—blandly described by Lord Crewe as a bill dealing with same subject but on somewhat different lines. Eventually the bill-in-chief got its first reading without debate on the understanding that it would be put down for second reading in the week beginning June 22.

MR. REDMOND'S STATEMENT.

IRISH PARLIAMENT NOW CERTAIN.

Mr. John Redmond made to a representative of the "Freeman's Journal" the following statement with reference to the Home Rule Bill:—

To-day's division marks the death after an inglorious history of 114 years of the Union of Pitt and Castlereagh. That Union, the cause of Ireland's poverty, misery, depopulation, and demoralisation, the cause of famine, insurrection, and bloodshed and of the disloyalty of Irish people throughout the whole world, is dead, and its place is to be taken by a new Union, founded on mutual respect and good-will between the two islands, and to be followed, I firmly believe, by a history of peace, prosperity, and loyalty.

The Union as we have known it is dead. That much at any rate is beyond doubt or question after to-day's division.

I am not quite sure that everybody quite understands that to-day's division is equivalent to the passage of the Home Rule Bill into law. Yet this is strictly true. There are only two eventualities—both of them are impossible—which could prevent the Home Rule Bill actually becoming a statute in a few weeks' time. The first is that the present session of Parliament should come to an abrupt end before one month from this date—an utterly unthinkable proposition; and the other is that the House of Commons should suddenly go mad and pass a resolution to the effect that the bill should not be presented for the Royal assent. In the absence of these two absurd contingencies the bill *must* automatically become law.

The House of Lords have no power to stop it, and even the Government have no power to prevent it going in the ordinary course for the Royal assent to the Throne. The Parliament Act provides that the bill "shall be presented for the Royal assent." At one time there were people idiotic and irresponsible enough to suggest that the King could or would withhold his Royal assent. But everyone now admits that is an absolutely absurd and impossible suggestion. Therefore To-night's division for all practical purposes passed the Home Rule Bill into law, and the Union of Pitt and Castlereagh is dead.

WHAT HAS BEEN FOUGHT THROUGH.

It is scarcely worth while, perhaps, to pause to recall all the prophecies of evil which have attended the efforts of the Irish party to carry Home Rule during the last three years. . . . To-day how silly all these prophecies look! . . . It is impossible to forget the threats repeatedly made not only in English newspapers but by party leaders, notably by Mr. Bonar Law, that if an attempt were made to carry the Home Rule Bill a third time in the House of Commons the Parliamentary machine would be smashed. All these threats have vanished into thin air, and the bill has passed.

It is also impossible to forget the extraordinary odds against which we have been fighting for the last two years, and especially for the past six months. We have had the entire power and wealth and secret influence of the aristocracy of this country opposed to us. We have had many hundreds of thousands of pounds of money spent in the opposition to Home Rule. We have had the action of a section of the army which the "Morning Post" declared had "killed the Home Rule Bill." We have had the entire Conservative press devoting itself without stint to magnifying every supposed obstacle to Home Rule and to misrepresenting our cause. We have had to submit without reply to gross misrepresentation, not only in Great Britain but, I am sorry to say, in Ireland.

Notwithstanding all these things we have won out.

AN INVITATION TO ULSTERMEN.

It is true that we are faced with the prospect of what is called or rather miscalled an "Amending Bill." Let there be no mistake about this. No amedment in the bill is called for either by the Government themselves or by the Irish party. We believe that the bill is a good workable bill, and that it is a charter of liberty for the Irish people. But we are practical politicians and, I hope, men of sense, and we all recognise that it is worth paying a great price to ensure that Home Rule will come into operation amidst universal goodwill and to prevent its being heralded by civil commotion of any sort.

I take this opportunity of the third and final passage of the Home Rule Bill to express the most earnest hope that now, when everyone, in Ulster as elsewhere, in Ireland has to face the indisputable fact of Home Rule and a Home Rule Parliament, those of our felow-countrymen who are genuinely nervous as to their position will abandon unreasonable demands and enter into a conciliatory discussion with their fellow-countrymen upon points of the bill upon which they would desire further safe-guards. I say on behalf of the Nationalists of Ireland that we desire their co-operation and friendship, and I appeal to them in all parts of Ireland to join hands with us in making the Home Rule settlement one that will ensure the prosperity and the freedom of all classes in the country.

AMENDING BILL AND GENERAL ELECTION.

If the Amending Bill contains the terms of an agreement where by some of our fellow-countrymen in the North who are to-day dissatisfied and nervous about the future may be conciliated and does not outrage the fundamental principles of the Home Rule settlement, I am convinced that every Nationalist in Ireland will rejoice. If the "Amending Bill" does not contain an agreement, I can see no prospect of it becoming law, and in any case, failing agreement, the Irish party have made it plain that their hands are quite free to deal with any proposals that may be made. The great thing for us to remember is that, "Amending Bill" or no "Amending Bill," the Home Rule Bill is now practically an Act of Parliament.

People talk of the possibility of a general election before the bill actually comes into operation. Portions of the bill will come into operation the day it receives the Royal assent. Other portions of the bill must necessarily come into operation gradually, and at the best months must elapse before it can possibly be in full working order, with a Parliament actually sitting in Dublin.

I see no liklihood whatever of an early general election. But, general election or no general election, the return once more of the Liberal party to power, or the return,—most unlikely—of the Tory party to power, the Union of Pitt and Castleeagh can never be again set upon its feet, and the assembly of an Irish Parliament under the provisions of the Home Rule Bill is as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

RAILWAY POLICE LINES AT DADAR.

At a recent meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust consideration was given to the following letter dated 26th May 1914, from the Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay:—

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with letter No. 1074, dated the 21st February 1914, from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, on the subject of the construction of the Railway Police lines at Dadar, and to state that, as the trustees do not agree to waive condition (*f*), Government have decided to lease the additional plot of land measuring 3,468 square yards and lying to the east of the plot originally applied for, on the same terms as those detailed in the Trustees' Resolution No. 134 of 1913, and subject to the proviso mentioned in the letter under reference. I am, therefore, to request that this proposal may be placed before the Board of the City Improvement Trust as soon as possible.

The Board resolved to accept Government's offer to take on lease the additional plot of 3,468 square yards on the terms set out in the Trustees' Resolution of 24th June, 1913, subject however to the understanding that rent for the whole plot, 18,468 square yards, shall run from 1st April 1916, if the chawls are not occupied before that date.

This variation of the original condition (*d*) is rendered necessary by the fact that to suit the convenience of Government the filling in which could have been completed by 1st April 1914 was deferred so that Government might save part of the cost of digging foundations.

"The recent tornado in Bengal has done much damage to the village of Shidhirgange. The zamindary cutchery of Babu Jagodish Chandra Banerjee of Murapara has been blown away. No trce of if has been found as yet."

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ARRIVALS.

June 12th
S.S. China — Watkins — London — May 22

DEPARTURES.

June 12th
S.S. Australien — Lalande — Noumia
S.S. Linga — Cutbush — Karachi
S.S. Benbrook — Jenkins — "

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Inaba Maru — Shinoke — Kobe etc.
S. S. Nicomedia — Meyer — Dunkirk etc.
S. S. Itavia — Chidley — Calcutta etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer — Shirala — for — alcutta etc.

S.S. China:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer China, 4,161 tons, Captain C. H. Watkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port she had left on May 22, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Benbrook:—The steamer Benbrook, 2,388 tons, Captain D. J. Jenkins, sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

S.S. Inaba Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Inaba Maru, 3,837 tons, Captain M. Shinohe, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Nicomedia:—The steamer Nicomedia, 2,795 tons, Captain Meyer, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Itaura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain H. Chidley, will sail to-day for Calcutta etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna left Port Said on the morning of the 11th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Neuralia, left Port Said on the evening of the 11th instant.

P. DOCK.

Friday, June 12th 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A.	Shirala	Morrisson	M. M. & Co
D & R.	Kandelfels	Olitker	W. & A. G. & Co
G. & R.	Khyarou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
F.	Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
K.	Commodore	Muhlbaner	A. S. & Co
M.	Dwarka	King	W. M. & Co
N.	Victoria	Rule	T. M. & Co
O.	Eucine Grosos	Dwager	M. M. & Co
P.	Neidenfels	Hocker	W. & A. G. & Co
R.	Keppenfels	Gooman	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
4	Nicomedia	Comelion	D. N. & Sons
5	Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Inaba Maru	Shino e	N. J. Kl
7	Crostafels	Schneider	W & A. G. & Co
8	Jinsen Maru	Terad	N. Y. K.
9	Iran	Peabody	K. W. & Co
10 & 11	Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co
15	Subardar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
4	Asaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
5	Itaura	Chidley	M. M. & Co
6	City of Benares	Martin	K. N. & Co
7	India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
8	Surda	Bishop	M. M. & Co
10	Saneric	McDougall	K. N. & Co
14	Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Scostri
15	Islam	Watson	T. M. & Co
16	Kowait	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17	Rahimani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

3	Upada	Le Broq	M. M. & Co

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Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Craignis	Edwards	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Forbes	Paxan	J. F. & Co
China	Watkins	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hellos	Kurdsen	F. F. C. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & Co.
Kirkiee	Curie	
Indula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Palwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Quilon	Foss	M. M. & Co
Queda	Atton	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
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CITY OF BENARES (s) 1,001 cwts. myrabollams, D. Veljee.

OLYMPIA (s) 47 bales wool, A. Moolchand 76 bales wool, N. Goculdas, 360 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,600 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathuradas and Co.

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OLYMPIA (s) 25 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.

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ENJENE-GROSOS (s) 240 cwts. cow horns, 600 cwts. animal hoops, E. C. Nanji; 275 bales cotton, Goddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

CHINKOA (s) 1,525 bales cotton, 30,400 cwts. linseed, 1,500 cwts. castorseed, 11,000 cwts. poppyseed, Ralli Bros.; 26 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 4,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

IRAN (s) 23 bales cotton, 123 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

CROSTAFELS (s) 115 bales cotton, 600 cwts. poppyseed, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha; 55 bales cotton picking fly, 485 bales cotton fly, W. Wolf and Sons; 210 cwts. gum arabic, 155 cwts. gum oilbomum, J. Narbheram and Co.; 120 bales cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.

KANDELFELS (s) 110 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 105 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverjee and Co.; 55 bales cotton, 75 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.; 1,040 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 1,123 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

JINSEN MARU (s) 463 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

JINSEN MARU (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

JINSEN MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YAKAICHI.

JINSEN MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

ASSAYE (s) 600 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 cwt. cotton seed, T. Morrison and Co.; 144 cwts. shark fins, 7 cwts. fish mows, R. Dhunji and Co.; 300 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 325 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 96 cwts. shark fins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

ASSAYE (s) 200 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. COMMODORS from Zanzibar, Agents A. Strandes and Co., 2 cases wine, 2 cases brandy, 7 bags beans, 21 packages old copper, 3 cases hippo teeth, 125 cases ghee, 6 bags pipri, 35 bags napupaseed, 301 bags oilseeds, 581 bags cowries, 26 bags, 3 case nakhla, 37 bundles cloves.

S. S. HELIOS from Bankok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co., 51,211 pieces, 6,732 bundles teak scantlings, 658 pieces teaksquares, 1,394 pieces teak plants, 2,072 pieces wagon bottom boards, 3,669 pieces crossing sleepers, 13 boxes specie, 5 cases, 27 bundles silk, 7 bundles old rubber tyres, 4 bundles old tin, bundles brassware, 1 bundle lampware.

ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING AT CAXTON HALL

The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday afternoon (May 26). Sir Herbert Roberts, Bart., M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance, including the Congress delegates now in London.

The report, which was read by the Secretary (Mr. Frederick Grubb), showed that the revenue from intoxicating liquors in India had increased from £4,300,000 in 1903 to £8,200,000 in 1913. Ten years ago it represented one-fifth of the total taxation receipts; to-day it was one-third, and had become the largest contributing item. Fortunately, India was still, in the main, a temperate country, large sections of the population having remained true to the abstemious traditions of their race. Licensing Boards had been recently established in Calcutta, and the Government were being urged to extend them to the large cities.

The outstanding event of the past year was the important and representative deputation which waited upon the Viceroy of India on December 26, with reference to Excise administration. There are few other subjects which would bring together in support of a common cause such diverse elements as those represented by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, the Nawab of Dacca, Mr. W. C. Madge, and the Bishop of Calcutta, all of whom joined in the appeal to the Viceroy for a more drastic restriction of the liquor traffic. The reforms asked for were the removal of the licensing function from the control of the revenue authorities; an extension of the powers of the local advisory committees; and the abolition of the auction system in the disposal of licences. The Viceroy's reply was described as sympathetic as far as his own personal attitude was concerned: but he expressed the view that real reform must come from the people themselves. The Association, while agreeing with this view, were not without hope that when the complete statement of the Government was made public (in reference to which papers would be laid during the present session), it would be found that reforms of a substantial character had been conceded. Two hundred and eighty branches of the association have been established, assisted by a staff of vernacular lecturers.

Sir Herbert Roberts, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that they did not contend that the increasing revenue was to be entirely explained by increased consumption, but there was grave reason to fear that unless reforms were introduced the liquor traffic would become a serious menace to India's moral welfare.

Resolutions were passed calling for the removal of the licensing function from the control of the revenue authorities, and the gradual development of a system of local option suited to the circumstances of India. The necessity for direct temperance teaching in schools was also emphasised.

The meeting was addressed by Sir C. Sankaran Nair (Judge of the Madras High Court), Mrs. W. S. Caine, Mr. Leif Jones, M.P., Dr. C. W. Saleeby, the Hon. Mr. Krishna Sahay, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, Surgeon-General Evatt, and Lieut.-Col. Warliker, I.M.S. (retired).

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NOVELISTS AND CRITICS

HOW TO LIGHTEN THE CRITIC'S TASK.

The question asked by Mrs. Wharton in "The Times," why criticism of fiction "simply isn't," will be answered variously according to the taste and temper of the critic. It may be pointed out, writes "An Englishman" in the "Daily Mail," by those who evade the issue that there never has been any intelligent criticism of fiction and that our present barren age is not singular. In France, as in England, novels (and it may be added all other forms of literary expression) are left to make their own way, to find their own place. Where Mrs. Wharton acclaims the superiority of French criticism she takes what is strange for magnificent. Anything more dismal than the neat little paragraphs, expressed in phrases battered out of shape since Voltaire found them, which do duty for considered judgments in the French Press cannot be imagined. And what man of letters is there in France who would not shrink in horror from a commonplace sentence pronounced with a fine pretence of pomp and clarity by M. Faguet?

FICTION AT A LOW EBB.

France and England, then, are equally blameworthy in this matter of criticism, and one reason of failure may be noted on either side of the Channel. The novelists themselves long ago hauled down the flag of artistic endeavour. Those who, like Mrs Wharton, follow their craft with a genuine understanding of its aim and purpose are, alas! few in number. Fiction, so to say, has left the realm of art for the realm of policy. It is a thing that is "handled" by its merchants like tea or sugar. The fate of the lending libraries depends upon its rapid circulation. There seems to be a fear that, if it be kept too long on the counter, it will be stale like last week's bread. So it is composed deliberately to meet a moment's demand and should neither ask nor expect the judgment of wise men. In other words, the critic of fiction faces a task too long for the brevity of human life. To discover the gem which lies half concealed in a vast muckheap he must waste sleepless nights and laborious days. The first step to be taken then, in the making of the critic, is to raise the standard of taste, to set up an impassable barrier between the printing press and the amateur, to exclude from reviews all mention of those articles of commerce which have almost as large a circulation and as short a life as the daily paper. Here indeed, France has made a wise distinction. She has rigidly separated what is literature from what is merely printed matter. The author of "The Ironmaster," I believe, found his only satisfaction in the fortune which he made. He was not allowed to rank among men of letters. Thus the first step towards a better system of criticism is to lighten the critic's task. You cannot expect a wise and competent scholar to take upon his back the heavy burden of an unsifted harvest.

DULLARD WRITERS.

Another reason why criticism "simply isn't" may be imputed to the fault of the novelists themselves. When a trade lies under a cloud of disgrace it can persuade none save dullards to practise it. Ever since Balzac defined them as those who had failed in the arts, the critics of contemporary literature have done their work furtively and with half a heart. They have known that, whether right or wrong, they would be charged with every kind of villainy. The writer of a bad novel or a foolish play has always been too ready with a complaint of "malice," even though the miscreant, who dared to say that his last work was not a masterpiece, had never exchanged a word with him in his life. But freedom of speech is the first condition of fair criticism. A judge, either of men or books, must be allowed to condemn as well as to acquit. And until this elementary principle of justice be conceded it is vain to look for a reasoned and intelligent appreciation in the Press. It is useless to keep a watch-dog if you forbid him to chase undesirables from the door.

THE CRITIC'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Why, then, if the critic be clamorously demanded, does he not come forth? Besides the two reasons stated above, there is another, which will be fatal always to his timely appearance. If he possesses the qualities which would make his worth reading and pondering he would find something better to do than criticise the work of others. Let us suppose that another hand divides the wheat from the chaff; let us suppose that the critic accept the Frenchman's partial definition of criticism—"the art of enjoying masterpieces," what then? The gifts which he would need to bring to the task of discrimination are not those which the poor, ill-paid reviewer may boast. He must have an acquaintance with many literatures. His area of comparison must be deep and wide; he must be sensitive enough to divine the purpose of the author whose work he appraises; he must know precisely what kind of thing the novel he is judging attempts to be. Mrs. Wharton has set forth, with justice, the question which the hard-worked and sedulous critic should ask himself: "What has the author tried to represent, and how far has he succeeded, and a third, which is dependent upon them: Was the subject chosen worth representing—has it the quality of what Balzac called 'vrai dans l'art,?" And even when our Admirable Crichton has attained to this rare faculty he is but on the threshold of perfect criticism.

THE TEST OF LIFE.

Above all he must be able to test the art of fiction by the experience of life, which is its material. Not even by divination will a young critic appreciate all the grandeur of Balzac unless his genius equal the novelist's. It is not laborious years spent in the seclusion of a study which will enable a scholar to estimate the accumulated spoils which Dostoiesky has wrested from life.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 11th.

Trhe Bombay Mails of 30th Ultimo arrived a Bindisi yesterday afternoon.
Consols 2 % .. .. 74 1.16—3/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.18⅛plus ⅛
Rentes 3 % .. .. 85⅝—¼
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.49½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 26⅛unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 26⅛unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet.
Rupee Paper 3 % .. 63 11/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate .. .. ..⅛ 25/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £250,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) .. 88—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. 29/16unchgd.
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..3unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months .3unchgd.
" " " " 6 " 3⅜unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans .. 1½unchgd.
" 7 day market loans .. ..2unchgd.

London, Thursday, June 11th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London Wednesday, June 11th.

	£		£
Total Bullion	..36,900,000	Inc.	900,000
Public Deposits	..17,000,000	Dec.	, 500000
Other do	..41,700,000	,,	700,000
Govt. Securities	...11,000,000	unchanged.	
Other Securities	..38,703,000	Dec.	2,400,000
Notes and Gold	..26,703,000	Inc.	1,300,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 46 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	12,000
" " to Continent ..	..	4,000
Futures at New York July	..	13.29plus 6
Futures at New York Oct.	..	12.87plus 7

Advanced on Commission house buying and declined partially under realizing
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.70plus 5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 15/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans July .. 13.67plus 1
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.82plus 4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9½unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88⅞unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars . .. 56⅞unchgd.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 11th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" Sales of East Indian	..	150
" Imports	..	9,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Moderate business firm.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet with a limited enquiry.

Mid Americans		7.87plus 9
Egyptian F G F.		9.35plus 5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	13.27plus 4
	Oct.	12.84 ,, 4
New York Official noon call	July	13.28 ,, 5
	Oct.	12.85 ,, 5
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	13.72 ,, 6
	Oct.	12.83 ,, 5

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	To-day's price
J.J	7.33plus 10
J.A.	7.33 ,, 10
A.S.	7.19 ,, 10
S.O.	6.96 ,, 9
O.N.	6.86 ,, 8
N.D.	6.79 ,, 9
D.J.	6.77 ,, 8
J.F.	6.77 ,, 9
F.M.	6.77 ,, 9
M.A.	6.78 ,, 8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT

London, June 11th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. June-July; London sellers 37¾—⅞
F A Q Red Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. June-July; London value 37¼—⅜
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs no quotation.
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.
New South Wales May-June; sellers 37½—⅝

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lb. 85 % ex-Ship no Quotation.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 51¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady unchanged 51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August; Hamburg done quiet (mutilated) 53⅛plus ⅛
Linseed Calcutta June-July; London sellers quiet but steady unchanged 51
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; Hamburg done quiet 47½plus⅛
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull done firm £6/6/3—9d

METALS

Standard Copper G M B £61⅞—¾
Copper Braziers £76—¼
Yellow Metal 6⅝—⅛

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Caridff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11/9
Arrivals :—"Marienbad."

SUGAR

German granulated Sugar C & F. India (Double bags) July-August; steadier not much doing unchanged 12/10½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers July-August; quiet neglected unchanged 11/10½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.; 9/7½plus⅛
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct-Dec ; 9/7plus¼
Steady moderate business
E A R. & Similar Crystals C & F. India sellers July-August; quiet but steady unchanged 13/6
Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta July-Dec ; value 10/3¼—⅜d
Raw Java, C. & F Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value 10/5¼—½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec ; value 11/7¾—½d
Fine White Java, C & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value no business 11/9¼—½d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; Buyers quiet but steady unchanged 2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 12th June.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
1 box gold	37,500	London	Russo Asiatic.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London :—
£500,000 Bar Silver.
£200,000 Bar Gold.
The mail steamer which arrives here on the 19th June brings from London :—
£40,000 Bar Silver.
£160,000 Bar Gold.
The mail steamer which arrives here on the 26th June brings from London :—
£20,000 Bar Silver.
£80,000 Bar Gold.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is firm and rates are steadier, but there is little enquiry still for remittance and usance bills are not offering.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d	
T.T. ready	1	3	31—32
D.D. mail	1	4	
T.T. forward Sept.	1	4	1—32
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D.D. ready	1	4	1—16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4	3—16
" 3 forward, June-July	1	4	3—16
" 6 m-s ready	1	4	11—32
Francs 3m-s ready		1	0
Marks " "			138½
60 days Hongkong			140¼
" Shanghai			188⅛
" Japan			150½

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs allotments were made of 6.10 lakhs Bills at 1s. 3 31/32d (min. rate) and 3.90 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. (min. rate) tenderers receiving 39 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening last was 10 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 10 lakhs some extras were allotted at 1/32d. better.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	
Bombay	,,	5,10,000
Madras	,,	1,60,000
Total	,,	6,70,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 9th June brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,30,000
Bombay	,,	5,80,000
Madras	,,	3,60,000
Total	,,	11,70,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 26th June brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	40,000
Bombay	,,	4,20,000
Madras	,,	2,50,000
Total	,,	7,10,000

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 26 1/8 for ready and 26¼ for delivery in two months. The Local Market opened easier at 75-14 for ready and the settlement. Rates have improved about 3 annas since the opening and a moderate business is reported. Closing prices are as under.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	76	1	0
1st Settlement	76	1	0
2nd Settlement	76	4	0

Export of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 10th June 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	8	8,146
B.B. & C.I. Railway	54	65,571

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was very little doing in the Paper Market to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-10-6 and closed at the same rate for the 30th June delivery.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal Tansa Bonds changed hands at Rs. 112/4 (short-dated.)

SHARES

To-day being the last day of the June settlement there was no business for forward delivery to day, however, a few transactions for cash were reported as under.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,610.

Bamankua were placed at Rs. 3.

Gujarat Railway shares were in demand at Rs. 105.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 62.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 232 for cash.

Eastern Bank shares declined to Rs. 76.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Descriptions.	Receipts for the week	Totals since 1st Sept.	Total. sametime last year 1913.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	5,025	469,172	271,084
Central India ..	4,242	239,926	93,887
Barsee and Nagar ..	4,109	280,001	117,636
Berar ..	3,093	502,997	436,282
Central Provinces ..	2,482	292,850	262,567
Total Oomras ..	19,252	1,793,946	1,182,079
Dholleras ..	22,582	353,369	227,768
Broach ..	5,346	391,236	283,518
Compta and Dhawar ..	10,826	164,548	143,505
Westerns ..	6,407	77,571	89,007
Bengals (N.W. Provinces) ..	573	480,334	345,858
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	4,742	140,066	125,246
Sind ..	429	59,527	117,748
Persian ..	8	930	2,358
American ..	..	2,180	13,249
Egyptian ..	122	1,504	2,127
Other sorts ..	..	860	4,280
Total ..	70,237	3,466,331	2,581,78

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales. 1912-13.	Differences.
Receipts for the week ..	70,287	39,423	plus 30,864
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1th June ..	3,466,321	2,561,780	plus 904,541
Shipments for the week Europe ..	22,662	10,099	plus 12,563
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	27,909	5,422	plus 22,480
Total ..	50,571	15,521	plus 35,050
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 11th June ..			
Europe ..	1,116,685	372,496	plus 744,189
China ..	24,068	32,730	— 8,662
Japan ..	1,084,870	818,024	plus 266,846
Coast Ports ..	20,277	23,253	— 2,976
Total ..	2,245,901	246,503	plus 999,397
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	26,165	9,978	plus 16,187
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	15,810	27,530	— 11,720

Total export from Bombay by G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 30th May 12,504 Bales.
Total exports from B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 30th May 5,764 Bales.

STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	..	8.65
Public Deposits at Branches	..	7.64
Other Deposits	..	22.21
Port Bills	..	..
Sundries	.72	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	..	7.66
Other Authorities	..	.06
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	15.74
Loans on do. do.	1.74	6.73
Bills discounted and purchased	..	..
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	.39
Bullion	..	..
Balances with other Banks	.20	..
Sundries	.30	..
Cash	..	9.13

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Fluctuations in the home markets during the past week have been narrow, and from what we hear business has been restricted. Speculators are not inclined to operate freely either way and prefer to await developments. Farmers show no anxiety to sell new crop, though futures in New York and New Orleans are about a cent and a half per pound higher than they were this time last year. Crop accounts are conflicting, but we are not inclined to give much credence to reports of very favourable weather in the Western portion of the belt, or very unfavourable weather in the Eastern portion. Such reports probably emanate from interested sources. The fact remains that the home markets keep steady with, if anything a tendency to advance. We are likely to see further fluctuations, but it will require favourable weather throughout the belt for some period to cause any material decline, while should adverse reports at any time become general, higher prices may be looked for: An improvement in the average condition of the crop of at least three to four per cent is necessary this month. The home market close steady with a moderate advance.

In the local market prices have fluctuated and business for forward delivery has been brisker. Some descriptions show a decided advance, particularly Berar styles in old crop, and fine Bengal January in new crop. Sellers have been rather scarce and only a moderate business has been done, but the enquiry at times has been quite good, and with sellers less shy of operating a large business might have been put through. The last day or two the tone of the market has been firm. This morning fine Khamgaon Akola July was quoted Rs. 250, fine Bengal January Rs. 239 and good Broach March Rs. 299. Early in the week some export houses were sellers of fully good and fine Bengal January, but they have since withdrawn from the market, and the bulk of the business now passing is being done in the bazaar.

For ready cotton there has been a good demand by exporters, and mills have been buying more freely. Prices have improved and holders have met the enquiry. Nearly all styles have found buyers; Bengals, Mathias, Khandish, Wadhwans, Broach and Berars for exports, while mills have taken most of these and also Southern stapled sorts. Receipts for the week are 70,000 bales. Shipments continue fairly heavy and stocks show a further reduction on the week.

The monsoon current is weak and rainfal on the Malabar Coast and in the Konkan is below normal, Showers have fallen in the interior, including the Central Provinces, Central India, Guzerat, parts of Hyderabad and parts of the Punjab. Further rain is, however, needed for general sowing operations, and it is anticipated that the coming week will bring in the real burst of the monsoon.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld & Co :—(Liverpool) :—"Small market but good undertone. Not much selling. Later, very steady market and offerings limited. Scattered showers in Atlantic States but heavy general rains are needed. We are inclined to think that the damage done to the crop is being exaggerated. Market has already amply discounted possible damage done at present price-level. It is too early in the season for damage to any extent large, to be irreparable. Everything depend entirely on subsequent weather." (New York) :—"Heavy long liquidation; cotton well absorbed. Some local selling at the close."

Gruning :—"Advanced owing to continued dry weather. The boll weevils have appeared in some sections. Our opinion is that although the market may go higher, purchases are dangerous."

A Stern and Co :—"Market affected favourably by rumours boll weevil in Alabama, and weather too dry for plants in Carolina and Georgia."

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Since our last weekly report the Home markets show the following differences :—

	Last week.	This week	Diff.
New York :— ..			
Spot	..	13.65 13.70	plus .05
Futures July ..	..	13.18 13.29	,, .11
Futures Oct. ..	..	12.66 12.87	,, .21
New Orleans :—			
Spot	..	13¾ 13 15.16	,, 3.16
Futures July ..	..	13.50 13.67	,, .17
Futures Oct ..	..	12.65 12.82	,, .17
Liverpool :—			
Spot	..	7.74 7.87	,, .13
Futures J.A. ..	..	7.16 7.33	,, .17
Futures O.N. ..	..	6.76 6.86	,, .10

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated stock on 1st Sept 1913 ..	625,000
Receipt from 1st Sept. 1913 to 11th. June 1914	3,466,321
	4,091,321
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 11th June 1914.	2,245,900
	1,845,421
Less afloat in harbour	41,975
	1,803,446
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail	832,000
	971,446
Less estimated burnt	115,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 12th June 1914	856,446
Increase or decrease since last week ..	—1,127

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	..	..	224	.. Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	..	237	..	.. "
Do.	..	218	..	.. June
Do.	..	222	..	.. July
M.G. Kandeish	..	231	221	.. June
Do.	..	235	225	.. July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,	..	269	..	.. Jan. 1915
Do.	..	245	..	.. June
Do.	..	249	..	.. July
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	297 March 1915
Do.	..	288	..	.. June
Do.	..	291	..	.. July
M.G. Muttia	..	218	206	.. June
Do.	..	222	210	.. July
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	270	June
Do	..	..	271	July
M.G. Westerns	..	..	269	June July
H.G. Westerns	..	..	264	"
M.G. Compta	..	..	292	"
M.G. Miraj	..	..	298	"

Owing to the cloudy weather locally the tone of the market is easier at the close as above.

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales..	5,000
Total Imports	3,000
Future delivery prices :—	
Months.	To-day's price.
J.J.	7.34plus 1
J.A	7.34 ,, 1
A.S	7.20 ,, 1
S.O.	6.97 ,, 1
O.N.	6.88 ,, 2
N.D	6.80 ,, 1
D.J.	6.78 ,, 1
J.F.	6.78 ,, 1
F.M.	6.78 ,, 1

FREIGHTS

The Market has kept steady during the week and the following business has been reported :—

Antwerp :—About 800 tons has been done for June at 11s. l.s., 13s. s.c.

Hamburg :—About 6,000 bales cotton at 10s. June, 16s. July, and 15s. August-September.

Havre :—About 2,000 bales cotton for July at 16s.

Hull :—Dealers bought back about 7,000 tons June at 11s. to 11s. 6d. l.s.

London :—About 4,000 tons done for August at 10s. 6d. l.s.

1,500 tons Manganese Ore was booked for Dunkirk by ready steamer, June shipment, at 11s. For forward, sellers are asking 12s. 6d. Antwerp, 13s. 6d. Dunkirk, July, August, September.

Charter :—The following fixture is reported :—S. S. Clematis July loading at 16s., two P. P.—D. W. basis.

The following are rates :—

June.

Antwerp :—11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Dunkirk :—11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Hamburg :—16s. 6d. l.s., 17s. seeds, 18s. cotton.

July.

Antwerp :—11s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Dunkirk :—11s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Havre :—15s. l.s., 16s. s.c.
London :—11s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Liverpool :—11s. 6d. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Marseilles :—11s. 6d. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Genoa :—12s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s.c.
Hamburg :—13s. 6d. l.s., 14s. 6d. seeds, 16s. cotton.
Hull :—11s. l.s.

LOCAL YARN.

There has been an improvement in the enquiry during the past week, and a few lines of 10s. 12s. and 20s. have been placed by some mills at rather better rates. The tone of the market is steadier, the dull lifeless feeling has gone, and it is anticipated that business will be better shortly.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing. Exporters are doing nothing and local mills are buying only for their actual requirements.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White Pissi 85 per cent.	5	13	6	R. T.
Ready White Delhi	5	12	9	,,
Ready White Karachi ...	5	11	0	,,
White Delhi September ...	5	14	0	,,

Rapeseed :—The Market is dull with little doing. Arrivals are small owing to the crop this season being a poor one.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	8	9	0	R. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	9	8	0	,,
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	9	9	0	,,

Linseed :—The Market is steady with a moderate business passing. The Home Market shows a rather steadier feeling and exporters are buying moderately. September "suttas" are steadier.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	12	0	B. T.
September	9	11	6	R. T.

Tilseed :—We have nothing fresh to report. The season is drawing to a close and there is little doing.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold White 85 per cent. ...	55	0	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet with little business passing.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
June-July	10	15	0	R. T.
Ready	10	6	0	B. T.

Groundnuts :—This Market is also quiet with a small business doing.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0
Madras	48	4	0

Castorseed :—Quiet but steady. Small business.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	34	0	0	
September-October	7	6	0	R. T.

Cottonseed :—The Market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	24	12	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotation :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
July-August	7	6	0	R. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	70.287 Bales.
Wheat	34.347 Cwts.
Linseed	39.294 ,,
Rape, Rai etc.	20.235 ,,
Gingellyseed	1.810 ,,
Poppyseed	7.172 ,,
Groundnuts	6.006 ,,
Castorseed	30.429 ,,
Rice	142.921 ,,
Myrabolams	17.218 ,,
Cottonseed	112.452 ,,
Mowraseed	734 ,,
Gram	97.42 ,,
Jowar	37.392 ,,
Maize	..
Barley	108 ,,

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand 150o Amer	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose Brand 150o	5	12	2	,,
Chester ,, 75o	5	2	2	,,
Devoe's Imp. Brt. ,, 76o	5	0	2	,,
Meteor ,, 125o	4	15	2	,,
Tiger ,, 125°	4	15	2	,,
White Camelia in tins ,, 125o	4	6	0	per 2tnsti
Elephant Bulk in tins ,, 125o	4	6	0	pss 2tins
Elephant Bulk without tins ,, 125o	3	12	0	per Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin ,, 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products :—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
" " Firefly " " "	5	1	0
" " Chaker per two tins.	4	6	0
" " " per 8 gallons	3	12	0
" " Victoria per two tins	3	11	6
" " " per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
" " 2nd " " "	0	3	0
Candles per pound	0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair..	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit ..	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Gallons..	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ..	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair. ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE GOODS AND YARN MARKETS REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

June 12.

Cotton has this week shown a slightly easier tendency, but this has not in any way affected prices on the other side. It was thought that a firm Manchester market would induce up country dealers to make purchases, but the market on this side is as quiet as possible, demand being really poor. No doubt, the high tendency of the Manchester market has checked to some extent holders from entering into unhealthy competition, by accepting ruinous prices. Expectations are that this firm attitude experienced at present, may not last long, but short as its duration may be, it is hoped, local prices in some cases at least, will experience a rise, or at least keep steady.

Grey goods have moved slowly, some few sales in standard low cloths being reported. Attempt to place heavy qualities in larger widths are continuous, in spite of the well-known fact that there are huge arrivals in the same. Some of the best houses have already done a trade in low counts cloths "Red ends" in spite of the poor market in the style. This week some sundry houses attempted to place a few lines, but were not successful. In *Bleached cloths*, holders find it difficult to maintain the selling prices, the huge stocks in certain lines, compelling a reduction. The staple quality of a well-known European House in 27 and 32 inches by 18 yds. low class Nainsooks has experienced a fall of half an anna a piece. Sales by a couple of European Houses in so called 16 by 14 counts Nainsooks 27 inch by 18 yds. for shipments July/August and June/December, are reported Mulls continue to be discouraging, prices showing a weaker tendency. The prices of a standard quality of "Saccharilla" Mulls 42/57 inches 19 yds. of a well-known European House have dropped by half an anna a piece. *Prints, Dyed goods* and *fancies*, though moving slowly are maintaining the prices. It is understood purchases in these, never made on any heavy scale are practically very poor now, and there are every chances of the trade improving in these. Considering the steady prices quoted, even when the standard styles experienced a decided drop, purchases made could not be at any notable reduction, and thus even, the new arrivals are not expected to seriously affect the present holders. In *Dhooties*, prices quoted are prohibitive to trade and considering the cheaper arrivals and the ruling prices on our side, the present high tendency is very helping.

Yarns.—The market is quiet, but prices are keeping steady, cheaper goods are shortly expected to be in the market, and if the present prices are maintained they will allow some margin to the dealers. Prospects for future trade are hopeful, as purchases have not been very heavy. An easier market, we believe will induce dealers to take a full advantage.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation. #
INDIAN BANKS.		-	-
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	Rs. 350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,650
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,640
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	Nil	.. 30½
Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	..	..	As 3-8
Bank of Madras ..	Jan.-July	12½	26
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	—	41½	1,460
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 } New Issue Rs 15 } ..	.. June	10% 10%	20 nom 15, nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	11%	.. 175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	2
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P. ..	..	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	—	16%	263
Mercantile Bank .. .. { £ 12½ A / £12½ B }	—	8% 8%	£23 £22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£19-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	78
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,900
Albert, Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	18
Fort ..	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapath ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	150
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton ..	Jan.	10	135
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	7%		6¾ 700
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	Nil	190
Mahmudpura Co ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile ..	do	Nil.	18
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220
New East India ..	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov	50	867½
New Berar ..	Jan	40	530
New Prince of Wales ..	do	45	685
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Volkart U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	652½
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	135

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	840
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	120
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	615
Bombay United ..	Apl.-Nov.	20	475
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	2271
Central India ..	Apl.-Nov.	50	1855
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	570
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1455
Coreadon Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	106½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	215
David	May-Nov.	20	5014
Edward Sassoon ..	April	10	170
Emperor Edward ..	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	441½
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,870
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	293½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	490
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hydershad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil	80 n

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has given increased rain in the Peninsula, but in North-West India practically no rainfall occurred. Thunderstorms continue in North-East India but in Southern Burma the raifnall greatly decreased.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Berar, Malabar and the Madras Deccan; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, East United Provinces, Kashmir, Central Provinces and South-East Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Diamond Island and Bhamo one inch; Myitkyina, Silchar and Shillong one and a half; Tezpur one; Cherrapunji and Jessore three; Waltair three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the North of the Peninsula.

Arabian Sea Report:—The mail steamer reports a moderate monsoon in the western half of her track and none in the eastern half.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about 100 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 6-44 a.m., this morning.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY the 12th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hour.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	89.2	78.6	77	..	..	..
Jask	92.3	78.6	87	..	..	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	93.5	80.?	78	..	..	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.3	87.4	52	..	0.06	—0.01
Rawalpind	101.3	69.2	38	..	..	—0.39
Lahore	102.2	79.0	54	..	0.45	0.25
Sirsa	106.2	82.0	36	..	0.08	1.04
Ambala	104.7	80.1	36	..	2.17	—0.12
Delhi	105.7	85.8	36	..	0.31	2.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.1	85.2	38	..	2.33	0.87
Mainpuri	109.4	83.9	34	..	0.98	0.22
Jhansi	108.6	87.0	19	..	0.55	0.03
Cawnpore	107.8	82.9	47	..	0.55	0.11
Allahabad	109.3	83.0	39	0.14	0.33	1.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	106.5	87.8	68	..	1.19	0.11
Karachi	91.0	82.9	76	..	0.00	2.86
Ajmer	97.2	80.0	47	..	3.09	1.68
Jalpore	104.2	83.1	38	..	1.90	1.03
Kotah	106.4	88.6	33	..	1.71	—0.20
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.6	80.1	77	..	0.00	—0.88
Dwarka	91.7	82.1	74	..	0.03	0.13
Veraval	86.4	82.1	77	..	0.32	0.01
Rajkot	104.8	81.1	76	..	0.33	0.20
Bhavnagar Part	102.0	84.2	70	..	0.75	—0.40
Surat	96.3	81.7	70	..	0.30	0.41
Ahmedabad	104.4	82.8	61	..	0.50	0. 7
Dessa	105.0	84.3	60	..	1.46	1.43
Neemuch	103.1	80.1	48	..	1.29	0.02
Indore	96.6	78.1	66	..	2.11	0.58
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	106.1	87.5	55	..	0.68	0.19
Saugor	104.5	82.2	37	..	0.39	0.13
Hoshangabad	103.9	86.6	51	0.01	0.82	—0.35
Khandwa	101.4	80.7	66	..	2.57	1.25
Akola	103.7	76.7	74	0.37	1.29	—0.19
Amraoti	98.9	77.0	71	0.18	1.32	—0.04
Nagpur	102.8	83.4	52	..	2.09	—0.23
Chanda	105.5	81.6	77	0.14	0.98	—0.83
Raipur	104.7	82.4	62	..	0.08	—1.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.9	82.6	77	..	0.32	—4.12
Ratnagiri	88.7	80.9	81	..	3.15	—7.33
Mormugao	90.2	79.6	80	0.05	4.09	—6.38
Karwar	87.8	80.0	82	..	4.05	—11.10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.4	73.6	73	0.30	1.07	—0.83
Ahmednagar	97.1	73.3	67	..	0.68	—2.07
Poona	98.6	72.3	77	2.02	2.02	—0.21
Sholapur	97.5	74.8	79	0.57	1.85	—0.49
Bijapur	95.6	75.2	74	..	0.65	—1.24
Belgaum	89.8	70.0	72	..	0.02	—3.07
Aurangabad	89.0	73.4	74	..	2.12	—0.32
Nizamabad (Indur).	103.1	75.7	90	0.19	0.98	—0.04
Hyderabad	98.8	73.4	86	0.88	1.19	—1.09
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.1	77.8	91	0.57	6.48	—8.39
Calicut	87.2	78.0	91	0.01	6.74	—7.02
Cochin	89.5	79.0	87	0.42	6.37	—4.87
Colombo	88.1	80.9	86	0.05	2.15	—2.07
MADRAS (EXCLUDI. MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.8	79.8	75	..	0.54	—1.28
Bellary	101.2	79.2	64	..	0.00	—1.02
Cuddapha	97.8	73.8	91	0.56	1.81	0.56
Madras	97.2	82.2	78	..	0.24	—0.54
Bangalore	92.3	68.5	80	..	0.22	—1.48
Coimbatore	94.2	74.9	61	..	0.28	—0.31
Trichinopoly	101.5	81.4	65	..	0.04	—0.67
Negapatam	97.1	74.3	87	0.10	0.49	0.03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 12th June was 29.912 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 11th June.

Barometer corrected to 32 dez. Fahr ..	29.746 inches.
Temperature of Air	87.4degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.5 ,,
Dew Point	78 2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.746 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	2.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	92.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	82.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW, SSE, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind do.	121miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00inches.
Total fall during month	0.32 ,,
Do. do. year	0.47 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th June	0.00

The Head Sircar Vakil having applied for leave the Buckingham-Stephens murder case appeals are posted off to 1st July provisionally. Mr. Justice Veeraraghava Iyengar having gone on a month's leave, either Mr. Justice Ananda Rao or Mr. Justice Krishnan Pandalu will sit with the Officiating Chief Justice to hear the appeals.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Multan; night temperature is below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0.14" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is below normal in Upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar and local elsewhere in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 0.27", Amraoti 0.18" and Chanda 0.14". Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess at Bombay and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and in the north Bombay Deccan and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.30", Poona 2.02", Sholapur 0.57", Nizamabad 0.19" and Hyderabad 0.88". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—The area of rainfall has increased in the Deccan and the Central Provinces; precipitation has been nearly general in Berar, fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces, in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan. Rainfall has again been nearly general in Malabar but been insignificant in the Konkan and ceased in Rajputana and Central India West. Isolated light showers have occurred in the United Provinces and on the south Coromandel coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in the Deccan and some showers in the Central Provinces and possibly on the Coromandel coast.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "China," which left Aden on the afternoon of the 7th experienced till Longitude 49 deg. E. light variable winds; till Longitude 52½ deg. E. south-easterly or south-south-easterly light to gentle wind and swell with fine weather; till Longitude 55½ deg. E. south-south-westerly or south-westerly gentle to moderate wind, south-south-westerly swell south-westerly fresh wind, south-westerly sea and swell and fine wether; till Longitude 69 deg. E. west-north-westerly moderate wind, westerly sea and swell with occasionally, cloudy skies; till arrival north-westerly light or gentle wind and westerly swell with overcast skies and showers at Longitude 70 deg. E. Winds are slightly weaker than usual in the east Arabian sea.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

	HIGH WATER. Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June		h m	ft. n.	June	h m	ft. in.
F	12	m	1 49	25 10	12	m 7 36	16 4
			2 34 a	28 5		8 58 a	18 10
S	13	m	2 36	25 3	13	m 8 19	17 7
			3 14 a	27 6		9 48 a	19 9
S	14	m	3 24	24 7	14	m 9 8	18 9
			3 53 a	26 8		10 38 a	19 1
M	15	m	4 18	24 1	15	m 9 51	19 10
			4 32 a	25 11		11 28 a	19 1
Tu		m	5 23	23 10	16	m 10 34	20 8
	16		5 14 a	25 4			
W		m	6 33	23 11	17	m 0 19	18 11
	17		6 0 a	24 11		0 9 a	
Th		m	7 45	24 4	18	m 1 8	
	18		6 51 a	24 9		1 19 a	21 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 12 (Friday)	Sunrise 6h. 1m.	Sunset 7h. 16m.	
,, 13 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 16m.	
,, 14 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.	
,, 15 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.	
,, 16 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.	
,, 17 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 17m.	
,, 18 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter June 15th, 7h. 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th, 2-4h. a.m.; New Moon 23rd 9h. 3-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, July 1st. 0h. 54-5m. a.m. Perigee, 3rd, 12h, p.m.; Full Moon, 7th. 7h. 29-8m. p.m

A DISGRUNTLED JOURNALIST.

The journalist's life, like that of Gilbert's policeman, "is not a very happy one," but we hope matters are not quite so dismal as sketched by an anonymous writer in "The Forum." Here is his tale of woe:—

But what is the great indictment against the newspaper of to-day? It is insincerity. The modern newspaper rattles with it. The insincerity, however, is not at the top. It is ingrained in the very composition. . . .

I killed my conscience during my first year of newspaper work. It didn't die without a struggle, for I was 28 years old. Sometimes I think it is coming back to life, but I find in the end that it is not.

Why am I writing this article if my conscience is dead? Simplest question in the world. My dominant reason for writing it is the hope of getting some money. My reason for being so frank is the same. I am banking on the very frankless catching the editor's attention. If I had a straight tip that I could make more money by writing the exact opposite, I would do it readily. Only last week I did write such an article, full of "inspiration" for young men and women who are starting out in life. New York magazines have paid me well for those inspiring articles. I didn't believe a word they contained.

There are preachers and editors and lawyers and artists whose ability is such that they do not have to yield an inch. But that is not my case and it is not the case of the average writer. Our ability is such that we can make a better living by writing than we can by manual labour. But we should starve if we limited our output to what we individually believe.

There is more than a spice of truth in this candid confession of trimming, "playing the game," and acting as valet to the professions, and so the reader will appreciate the feeling behind the final kick:—

We are not working-men. Our dirty little profession is to fool the workers, to distract them, to tickle them and keep them from understanding what is going on.

Just a suggestion about a remedy. . . . In the name of common sense, put everybody to work: not merely the plutocrat, but the professional drone as well. It will do us all good and it will give everybody time to get in on the entertainment. Then we can have a free press and a free pulpit and a free stage. And those who function in them will not be removed from the common people by any professional wall—not if they have to help dig the well or lay the pavement before they begin to write their editorials and their sermons.

And if they don't feel like writing editorials or sermons then, who on earth will be the loser?

DIPLOMAT'S DUTY.

SIR E. GREY AND THE FOREIGN PRESS.

Sir Edward Grey was the guest on May 19 of the Foreign Press Association of London at the Hotel Cecil. All the great foreign journalists who interpret Great Britain to the Continent were present, and the Ambassadors of Germany, France, Russia, Austria, and the Ministers of Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Servia, and other nations, says the "Manchester Guardian." M. J. Condurier de Chaspaigne, president of the Association, who was in the chair, described the guest of the evening as "le grand dieu de la diplomatie." That night they triumphed in the fact that their god had come from the temple and was sitting amongst them. Sir Edward's great aim during his period of office had been to maintain the peace of the world. By his noble example the Foreign Press Association were encouraged to follow in that laudable object. When Sir Edward once asked him why the foreign press was so good to him, he replied that it knew him to be an honest man. He claimed for Sir Edward that his honesty was not only appreciated by the politicians of every shade of opinion, but by the members of the press of the whole world.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY'S SPEECH.

Sir Edward Grey said that there was no necessity to put aside their after-dinner conversational manner on this occasion, as there was no crisis happening which could in any way be described as of serious import. He did not know whether or not he was a diplomatist, but he could not have been engaged with Ambassadors and Ministers during the last eight and a half years and say that he had no diplomatic training. He would say, however, that he thought their work as correspondents of the foreign press dealing with foreign affairs was in many respects very much akin to the work of diplomacy. What did the diplomatist have to do? First of all, perhaps, he had to uphold the interests of his own country. But his work consisted in reconciling those interests with the preservation of peace. In this country, as in other countries, they might find a small section who would not consider the point of view of other countries, but it was only a small section. If they took the great body of opinion of any country, it was quite easy to reconcile it, or not impossible to reconcile it, with the point of view of other countries with which it was concerned.

FIND OUT THE POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

One thing which it seemed to him was essential was not to find out the points of difference but the points of agreement between one country and another. If they would concentrate on the points of agreement first and then come to the points of difference they would get a much truer perspective, and the countries would feel that having so many points of agreement it was quite possible for them with a little good-will to overcome the points of difference. (Cheers.) In that the press could play an enormous part. They had an instance during the Balkan crisis of the press of Europe making peace possible. In all foreign affairs the press must create an atmosphere, and that the temperature of that atmosphere would decide what policy it might be possible for Governments to carry out. Sometimes he thought a little trouble arose by crediting Governments, and, perhaps, particularly Ministers for foreign affairs, with too much cleverness. (Laughter.) Of course some Governments had their little secrets—(laughter),—but if all secrets were known he believed on the whole the comment would be that it was a mistake to suppose that everything that was secret was worth knowing.

Sir Edward gave a little instance from his own career. He said that when first in office he was much embarrassed through being supposed to possess a secret. He was asked questions by inquisitive members of Parliament on the assumption that somehow or other there was some secret clause in the agreement between the French Government and ourselves about Morocco. A few years ago these clauses were published, and they were evidently of such little importance that he doubted if anyone in the room could now tell him what they were.

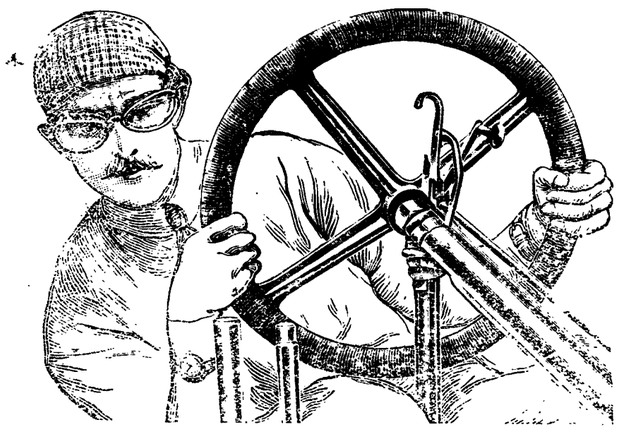
One of the tests of true statesmanship, whether it be a Minister or a newspaper correspondent, was that he should form a good judgment, do what was possible, and not attempt the impossible. In conclusion, he said that he believed that British prosperity was not helped by the misfortune of any other. "The better the opinion you pronounce upon us the better we will try to deserve it."

A message of cordial greeting was received during the evening from the King at Aldershot.

The final memorandum of winter oilseeds for 1913-14 shows the rape and mustard yield sixteen per cent. below last year, the loss being mainly in the United Provinces. The linseed field is thirty per cent. below.

The following modification has been made by the Darbar in the Travancore Educational Code:—"The rates of fees for Mahommedan, Pulaya and Pariah students in the Departmental Schools shall be half of those prescribed for ordinary students."

The French Academie des Inscriptions awards a triennial prize for the best piece of epigraphic work done in the period. The value of the prize is small—less than £50—but the honour is great, for a Paris Jury always excels in the difficult task of setting a double standard of learning and taste. This year the prize has been awarded to Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I.C.S., for his catalogue of coins in the Punjab Museum.



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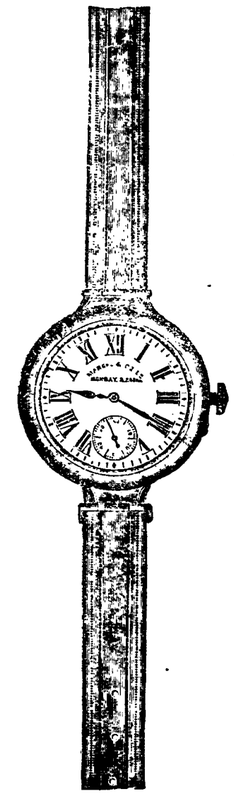

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

PETITION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

CARL WILLIAM GRANT GAY *v.* MERCY EILEEN GAY AND ANOTHER.

In the above case the cross-examination of Mr. Gay was continued yesterday by Mr. Binning.

Mr. Binning submitted that there was enough evidence before the court of connivance for the petition to be dismissed. It would be simply waste of time to call Mr. Padamjee and the servants and the rest of them. Mr. Gay had received information of his wife's improper behaviour, of her receiving presents from men, and had watched them in incriminating situations. He never attempted to talk to her. He then went straight to his solicitors no doubt for the purpose of filing a petition for divorce.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted this was quite a novel application on behalf of the second co-respondent to stop all proceedings. Mr. Padamji's evidence would be very material on the point of connivance. To prove connivance it must be shown that there was a willing or consenting mind or guilty knowledge on the part of the petitioner. There was nothing elicited in cross-examination about any acquiescence on Mr. Gay's part in his wife's adultery. There was no evidence that he never intended to interfere. He may have been injudicious or timid, but that did not amount to connivance.

His Lordship in giving judgment said:—This is a petition praying for dissolution of marriage on ground of adultery. After stating the facts his Lordship continued "I have no doubt from the evidence given that the petitioner was not desirous of bringing his wife back to Bombay in February, and his explanations about being busy and in want are confused and unsatisfactory. The petitioner took no trouble to ascertain where his wife was living or what she was doing after he left her in Bangalore in February, 1913. His intention in going to Poona was to act as a spy on his wife. If he had any honest intention of speaking to his wife he would have gone straight up to her in spite of the presence of the two men. The fact that the respondent went away a short time before the hearing of the petition shows that she was not prepared to deny in the witness-box the allegations made against her. The evidence of the petitioner standing by itself is quite sufficient to prove his wife's adultery. The question remains whether Gay has not been guilty of connivance. (His Lordship referred to the case of Gibbs *v.* Gibbs 33 L. J. (1831) as to what constituted connivance). "I have no doubt in my mind his Lordship proceeded, that the petitioner followed her to Poona in the hope of obtaining evidence for a divorce petition. There is no doubt that all the acts of the petitioner on the 12th and 13th July were with a view to ascertain his wife's misconduct and to obtain direct evidence of it. This is clearly connivance. The petition must be dismissed, and there is no necessity to go into the allegations against the second co-respondent as in view of the proof of connivance against the first co-respondent the petition against the second co-respondent cannot stand.

The petition was dismissed as against the respondent and second co-respondent with costs.

DIVORCE DECREE CONFIRMED.

A Full Bench consisting of the Hon. Sir Dinsha Davar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hayward, sat yesterday morning, in the Divorce Division of the Bombay High Court to consider a reference made by Major Minchin, First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, Deccan, who in his capacity as District Judge passed a decree-nisi dissolving the marriage of Dennis Edward Allix and his wife Henirica. The decree-nisi being subject to the confirmation of their Lordships under section 17 of the Indian Divorce Act, the proceedings were submitted to the Bombay High Court.

The petitioner in this case charged his wife with having misconducted herself with Bernard Madeira. On behalf of Madeira the allegation was denied by his father who acting as guardian stated that Bernard was only 15 years and 9 months old at the date of the alleged misconduct.

Sir Dinsha Davar, the Acting Chief Justice, in confirming the decree, said that the Court had gone through the papers in this case and they were of opinion that the decree was justified on the evidence recorded. The Court accordingly confirmed the decree-nisi.

APPELLATE SIDE.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

ARMED DACOITS AT DEOGAON.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

SAKHYA ANYA AND TWELVE OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application made by Mr Lele on behalf of the accused to grant a rule.

In this case thirteen accused persons were charged under sections 395 and 397 I P. Code with having committed dacoity on the 10th July, 1913, at Deogaon, in the house of the complainant, Bapu Keshav Manjre and with having used deadly weapons, such as the sword, *Jambia* (dagger) etc., at the time of committing the dacoity.

The complainant is a well-to-do man in the village of Deogaon. All the accused persons with three others, who have not yet been traced, planned to commit a dacoity in the house of the complainant. On the 10th of July, 1913, they all assembled at the cattle-shed of the accused No. 5 outside the village of Deogaon. All these persons likewise were variously armed; and at midnight they went to the complainant's house. There they arranged heaps of stones on the roof and on the road. Two of them ascended the roof of the complainants' house and two more men stood outside as watchmen. Three more were stationed near the door. In front of the main door, accused No. 1 was posted with a sling in his hand, while the rest, eleven in number, entered the complainant's house. The complainant who had just finished reading his *pothi* was roughly handled and beaten and his left palm was wounded by a sword. The room containing the valuables was broken open and the ground was dug out for the purpose of taking out some hidden treasure. Eventually the thieves, whose faces were muffled up, cleared away with booty valued at Rs. 2,000, and they divided the spoils in a temple near Shivras. Towards dawn, they dispersed. For six months after the date on which the offence was committed no clue was found. In December, 1913, while the police were making investigations regarding another dacoity, they got a clue, acting upon which they arrested the approver Abbas, and accused No. 3, Bhakhya. These two latter confessed and gave information and pointed out property and as a result of which the rest were arrested. After their arrest all these accused persons made confessions, and they adhered to the same in the court of the committing Magistrate.

The learned Sessions Judge who heard the case, convicted all the accused persons under section 395 of the I. P. Code. He sentenced accused Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 9 to four years' rigorous imprisonment and the rest to three years rigourous imprisonment each.

Their Lordships refused to interfere with the order of the Sessions Judge.

A RAILWAY CASE.

RECEIPT A DOCUMENT OF TITLE.

(Before Justices Beaman and Hayward).

SETH SHRIRAM BULDEO, MANAGER, DOWLATRAM'S FIRM AT ADI, *v* THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY, INCLUDING R. M. RAILWAY CO.

This was a Civil Extraordinary Application against the decision of Mr. G. V. Saraiya, Judge of the Small Causes Court Ahmedabad.

The facts of this case were fully reported when the case came on for hearing before their Lordships.

His Lordship Justice Beaman, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said:—"After having given this fine point our most careful consideration, we think that in view of the recent decision of this Appeal Court (Amarchand and Co. *v* Ramdas: 15 Bom. L. R. 890) it must be taken as settled law that a railway receipt is a mercantile document of title. That being so, we think it necessarily follows that the endorsee of such a railway receipt has sufficient interest in the goods covered by it to maintain an action of this kind. We are, therefore, of opinion that the decision of the Subordinat Judge with Small Causes Court powers was not according to law. Reversing his decision upon the point just mentioned, we agree with his findings of facts and now order that the decree be made in the plaintiff's favour in the terms of those findings and the defendant Company must pay all the costs."

Mr. Govindlal N. Thakore appeared on behalf of the plaintiff-appellant.

Mr. Binning (instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Co.) appeared for the Railway Company.

SARANJAM TENURE.

(Before Justices Beaman and Hayward).

KESHAV JAGAUNATH DIXIT AND ANR. *v* ANANDIBAI DIXIT....

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P. S. Pathak, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Nowasa, awarding the plaintiff-respondent's claim with costs.

The plaintiff-respondent brought a suit against the defendants-appellants to recover the sum of Rs. 791-11-0 as her share in the revenue of the Jagir village of Jalke, in the Nagar district, for three years preceding the suit. The plaintiff alleged that her husband's share in the Jagir village was one-third; that after his death the plaintiff's minor son was getting the share; that the plaintiff was the heir of her son, who died in Shake 1821, and that since 1899-1900 she had not got her share of the income.

The appellants, *inter alia*, contended that the Gagir village had become the exclusive property of the appellant No. 2, on account of entries in the Collector's record in his name, and on account of the village having fallen to his share in a partition between the appellants based on our award. The plaintiff, on her own admission, had not received for over twelve years before the suit any money due to her, and therefore her right to receive her share of the revenue had become barred by adverse possession. The suit was not maintainable without a certificate under section 6 of Act XXIII of 1871 (Pensions Act).

The Court of first instance decreed the plaintiff-respondent's claim, holding that the right of the plaintiff to receive a share of the Jagir village was not barred. The admission of the defendants' father clearly proved the arrangement made with the plaintiff.

The Court further held "There is, therefore, no manner of doubt that the shares of income were determined and each one was, according to the arrangement detailed above, in receipt of his share for a number of years. The soil was not divided because it was inconvenient to do so, or as the defendant admits that Jolke is Saranjana and that he is only the owner of the revenue. It is therefore clear that there was partition of all that was capable of partition, and there was complete severance of interests."

The Lordships, after hearing counsel, confirmed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Nadkarni, with Messrs. M. V. Bhat and P. B. Shingne, appeared on behalf of the appellants.

Mr. Jaykar, with Mr. P. V. Kane, appeared for the respondent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF JUNE, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

184-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd and anr v Damodhar Balwant Joshi, Sabnis and G, Part Heard.

S C Ct 731-27983-12—Daphtary F and D Hirji Mulji and anr v. Punja Jairam Madhowji K & C.

1106-12—Mulji and Th Fazulbhai Peer Mahomed Salemahomed Peermahomed Matubhai J and M.

813-13—Bick M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Maneckbai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.

837-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nursee v. Rajanna Nursee Metha and D.

1142-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Mariandas & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

Chamber Board for Saturday, the 13th of June, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal (in Chambers).

464-14—Nadirshaw and Dar, Putlibai Nadirshaw Vakil v Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

352-13—Manchershaw and N, Muncherji Pallonji Contractor v Dhanjibhai Bomanji Cama, Jehangir G and B, Ard H D and Co, Notice 17-11-13.

522-12—Dikshit and Pur, Fazalbhai Bhimji Thanawalla v Miss Goharjan, 26-3-14.

447-12—Madhowji K and Ch, Ramdas Tickchand and ors v Hukumatrai Ramdas and anr, 2-4-14.

453-12—Dastur and Co, Meghji Hirji v Hansraj Hirji and ors, 8-4-14.

780-11—Mehta D, Lalji Shivlal Chaganlal v Devibai and ors, Captain and V, 8-6-14.

666-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Syed Goolam Mahomed bin Syed Rifai v Mahomed Miya bin Sharfudin and ors, Bick M R and Co, 2-12-13.

561-09—Jehangir M and Somji, Goolam Hoosein Rahimtoolla v Mahomedbhoy Nursey Khairaj, Payne and Co, 9-3-14.

734-12—Bick M R and Co, The South India Mills Co Ltd v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Payne and Co, 19-3-14.

In Re Indian Cos' Act VI of 1882—Edgelow G W and Co, InRe the Gujarat Candle Factory and Asbestos Works Co Ltd v R D sethna Official Liquidator, Moti and D, Edg G W and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Malvi H M and R, 6-4-14.

In Re Indian Cos' Act VI of 1882, Edgelow G W and Co, In Re the New Spg Wvg and Mafg of Sholapur Ltd v R D Sethna Official Liquidator, Edg G W and Co, Bhai K and G, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Jam R and D, Mans H M and Co, Ragh N and Co, 6-4-14.

In Re Indian Cos' Act VI of 1882, Little and and Co, In Re the Indian Specie Bank Ltd v J Sandars Slater Official Liquidator, 9-4-14.

181-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Bai Mithabai widow and ors v Ramdas Kanji and anr, Tyabji D and Co, 9-4-14.

In Re Indian Cos' Act VI of 1882, Payne and Co, In Re the Credit Bank of India Ltd v D A Cama and anr Petitioner, Capt and V, Ardeshir H D and Co, Hiralal and Co, Mulla and M, Soonderdas and Co, Madh K and Ch, Shamrao M and H, Ty D and Co, Jehangir and S, Edg G W and Co, Bhai K and G, J A Vallas, Mehta D and L, Pateil and Ez, Mans H M and Co, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Matu J and M, Dik and P, Little and Co, 9-4-14.

517-08 and 423-07—Mirza M and Mang, Jassim bin Mahomed v Ahmed bin Shaik Essa and ors Ard H D and Co, 28-4-14.

In Re Cos' Act VI of 1882, Mulla and Mulla, In Re the Cinema De Luxe Theatres Co Ltd v Messrs J E Mody and Sons Petitioners, Daphtary F and D, 14-5-14.

1285-12—Sabnis and Gore, Ida alias Haji Abdul Satar Solee v Bai Rahimatbai and ors, Little and Co, 29-5-14.

720-13—Vachha and Co, Bai Bhagubai widow v Kashibai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co, Matu J and M, Unwalla P and Papa, 3-6-14.

269-14—Nadirsha and Darasha, Ramchandra Vinayek Oke v Ramcoover Surajmal Captain and V, 5-6-14.

1028-13—Sabnis and Gore, Rupchand Rangildas a firm v Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudager a firm, G H Dalal, 8-6-14.

383-99—Payne and Co, Gulam Mahomed Haji Esmail v Salleh Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani and ors, Crawford B and Co, 8-6-14.

240-14—Smetham B and Co, Radhabai widow v Mahadev Hariba, Raghavaya N and Co, 8-6-14.

528-13—Smetham B and Co, Salemahomed Dharamsey and Co a firm v Abdulla Haji Rahimtulla and ors, Matu J and M, 8-6-14.

160-14—Hiralal and Co, Haji Hassan Haji Essa and ors v Mahomed Haji Jossub, Dubash and Co, 8-6-14.

1150-13—Payne and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Binodiram Balchand, Tyabji D and Co, 8-6-14.

119-13—Smetham B and Co, Khatubai widow v Esmail Haji Moosa and ors, M B Chothia, 9-6-14.

231-13—Dastur and Co, Jamnabai widow v Tejpal Nursey and anr, Tyabji D and Co, 9-6-14.

269-14—Captain and V, Ramchandra Vinayek Oke v Ramcoover Surajmal, Nadirsha and Dar, 11-6-14.

O S 403-14—Shroff D and Dha, Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar and ors v Jehangirshaw Shapurji Sukhia and ors, Payne and Co, Shroff D and Dh, 2-4-14, Ardeshir H D and Co.

O S 434-14—Judah and Solomon, Laxmibai widow v The Advocate-General of Bombay and anr, Little and Co, 9-4-14.

In Re Cos' Act VI of 1882, Matubhai J and M, In Re The Bombay Banking Co. Ltd (in Liquidation) v The Pioneer Bank Ld Petitioner, Ragh N and Co, Malvi H M and R, Daph F and D, Dhanjishaw and B, Chitnis M H and K Amin and D, Mulji and Th, Shroff D and D, Hiralal and Co, Judah and S, Captain and V.

In Re Indian Cos' Act VI of 1882, Captain and Vaidya, In Re the Bombay Wvg Mafg Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Bhanji Dharamsey Shaparia Petitioner, Dikshit and P, Mulji and Tha, Shroff D and D, Patell and Ez.

SCIENTIST'S CLAIM.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

NATION'S OBLIGATION.

Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S., the eminent scientist and specialist in tropical diseases, whose world-famous discoveries in connection with malarial infection and its preventive treatment earned for him the Nobel prize some years since, has forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for submission by him to Parliament a petition setting forth his claims for financial recognition of his work in the shape of a grant or pension. His action is being widely discussed in both scientific and parliamentary circles, as the general principles, on which he bases his claims are susceptible of application to every sphere of scientific, literary, and artistic inventiveness.

"I adopted the precedent of Jenner," said Sir Ronald Ross to a "Standard" representative "after careful thought and consultations with lawyers and others, order to bring to a head the whole question of the treatment of scientific men in this country. Edward Jenner was a medical practitioner when he discovered vaccination against small-pox. In consequence of the time spent in investigating that subject he lost most of his practice, and, although he had made this great discovery, was nearly ruined. He accordingly petitioned Parliament for compensation. Parliament gave him £10,000 in 1802, and, again, £20,000 in 1807. Since that time Parliament has awarded a similar recompense to George William Manby, in 1823, for his discovery of a life saving apparatus, and I understand that it has given similar rewards payments, or compensation to a good number of other people, both before and after.

DEBT OF THE PUBLIC.

"Thus Parliament definitely recognises the obligation of the State to compensate individuals for losses which they have incurred by devoting themselves to work for the advantage of the public. When I learned of these facts I thought that this mode of petition would be the best way for scientific men to attempt to recover similar compensation, and I determined to try to break the ice by adopting it for myself. If no one starts no one will continue, and I believe that there are many workers in many high spheres of intellectual effort besides science who have conferred benefits on the public and have received much less in return than I have. There are, I know, some trifling charities available for the purpose in the shape of Civil List pensions, but the principle that determines their allocation is an altogether wrong, not to say ignoble, one. It is a question not of public charity, but of public indebtedness.

"We must clearly distinguish between two things, compensation and reward. Clearly the first is absolutely with the rights of the individual; the second it should be the honour of the State to give wherever proper. It is not fair that individuals should suffer pecuniarily for the advantages which they confer on the world or in their nation. Now the British public has the very smallest conception of the way in which scientific discoveries are made. It seems to think that they are picked up in idle moment before or after luncheon! Whereas nearly all really great discoveries are simply the outcome of the devotion of the scientist's whole energies, and often of all his spare cash. for many years. Only in certain branches of science do discoveries result in pecuniary gain, as in patents and in the smaller medical and clinical observations, which increase the practice of surgeons and physicians. The greater discoveries, which determine the germs that cause disease or the methods in which they are carried from man to man, lead to no pecuniary reward whatever. Yet they are just the ones that are of most importance to the public.

A NATIONAL OBLIGATION.

"I therefore take my stand on two grounds viz., (i) that it is dishonourable of a nation not to compensate the losses incurred on its behalf in this manner, and (ii.) that it is most unwise of a nation not to do so. The proper way to obtain compensation appears to be by means of the petition to Parliament. Members may complain that they will be deluged with applications. But in the first place, all such monetary petitions must receive the recommendation of the Crown—i.e., of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—before being allowed to proceed to Parliament. And, besides we cannot refuse to pay a bill because others are comnig in, and it is 'up against' M.P's to distinguish the valid from the invalid claims.

"Where two or more workers have participated in a discovery Parliament should disentangle the facts as the Nobel Committee does in Stockholm. The national honour appears to me to be concerned in this. Perhaps the best solution would be for Parliament to have a standing fund, a standing committee to administer that fund on petition only—and this not for science alone but for all the higher forms of intellectual effort. This would in fact, be a small development fund for national discovery. I suppose that payment would be best given in the form of useful pension, and I doubt whether a larger sum than £20,000 a year would be required for the purpose. Parliament gives itself, perhaps quite rightly, a quarter of a million per annum. It should therefore pay for other work no less exacting and quite as fruitful for the nation.

"Of course, the anti-vivisectionist and anti-vaccinationist cranks, who, in my opinion, are simply the enemies of science, in general are likely to oppose these suggestions; but the rational public, which has ignored them for so long, need not take their outcry seriously."

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

The latter remarks partake of all the more significance since Sir Ronald's work has involved the vivisection of no other save mosquitoes, and even they were chloroformed, he added smilingly. Sir Ronald Ross it was who demonstrated conclusively the different stages of the life history of the malarial parasite in the body of the mosquito. This supplied the proof that the mosquito was the carrier of the infective, agent from one infected person to another. It has also given preventive medicine a means of combating the disease. Mosquitoes breed in shallow and stagnant waters, and by exerting every effort to do away with these in the neighbourhood of human dwellings and by destroying the eggs it is now possible to diminish at any rate, the carriers, one necessary link in the malarial parasite's life history.

A CHALLENGE TO CRITICS.

Dr. Alfred Caldecott, writing in "The London Quarterly Review" on "The Unity of the Human Race" deals with a subject which is of the greatest importance to all those engaged in foreign missions. Has Christianity set itself an impossible task in treating the Human Race as one capable of receiving its message? The writer does not beg the question but bldly states the dimculty:—

"There is no doubt that many Englishmen who come home after sojourning abroad, whether as Government officials or in commercial pursuits or as travellers, are very deeply impressed by the differences they have observed in the natural characters of the peoples they have known. And this causes them, although accepting Christianity for themselves and for European races, to be unable to feel sympathy with the missionary work of the Churches of which they are members, or to give to our missionary societies the benefit of their experience abroad. Their standing aside in this way becomes, indeed, a serious obstacle to this work, for those who have never been abroad themselves are naturally affected by this neutral or even opposing attitude on the part of those who have been. There is no influence more chilling to missionary zeal in a parish or a congregation than the neutrality or the opposition of retired officials or merchants from, say, India or China, who are themselves in other respects participators in Christian work.

Dr. Caldecott quotes many authorities who are in practical agreement that all races of men "have the same senses, the same instincts and emotions; all can remember the past and imagine objects not present to sense; all discriminate, compare, reason and invent." Against this the writer places the prejudiced view of officials and merchants, who in many cases know nothing worth knowing of the population amongst whom they have sojourned as strangers. Dr. Caldecott sums up with a comprehensive query:—

If, then we find that in their judgment the peoples of the world are, apart from education and the influences of higher civilized life, alike in sensory perception, in memory in imagination, in reasoning power, in instinct, in emotion, and even in self-control, what need we more when asking whether or not there is a singleness of human nature which relegates race distinctions all men subordinate level of influence, and exhibits all men everywhere as capable of receiving the same religion?

The writer gives the fullest consideration to the many causes of race deterioration, which he holds are due to temporary, if not preventible, causes, and as such do not entitle anyone to assume that the Human Race is other than one and indivisible in its ultimate progress to a higher and fuller life.

UNHAPPINESS.

CAUSE AND CURE.

"Are modern girls unhappy? Of course they are—and so would modern men be if they spent day after day waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for something or someone to turn up." So says a writer, Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, M.B., in "Pearson's Magazine." It is satisfactory to learn that this unhappiness is not necessarily incurable, for "it can, at least, be neutralised by that incomparable panacea—interesting and useful work." Why most modern girls in easy circumstances are unhappy is thus accounted for by Dr. Chesser:—

The average girl of the leisured classes between eighteen and twenty-two is "marking time." Her ultimate destiny is to be a more or less cherished wife of a well-to-do, indulgent husband, the mistress of a comfortable home, and perhaps, if it does not entail too much self-denial, the mother of one or two beautiful children. Meantime her "metier" is to wait with as much grace and patience as it is in her to display. And at the same time she is expected by her parents and her circle to make herself as agreeable, as attractive, as full of charm as she can. Never a word is said about making "a good match." Never a hint that she is on the market. But everything is inferred. The eligible husband is the goal she has to make, and his eligibility is reckoned, not in terms of eugenics, but in cash.

Now the girl with any individuality, any brain, any soul, consciously or subconsciously resents the world's attitude. The sense that she is on approval, that her success as a human being is gauged by her ability to make a "good marriage" is sufficient in itself to account for vague unhappiness and chronic dissatisfaction

There are however, other reasons, and these are plainly stated by the writer, who says that sheer idleness and time misspent is responsible for much suffering, and proceeds to offer practical advice:—

Anaemia is terribly prevalent amongst girls who, in view of their environment and the fact that they are well fed, well housed, well cared for, should be in perfect health. Too many meals, late hours, the constant spending of evenings in stuffy, hot, ill-ventilated ball-rooms and theatres will certainly sap heath, energy and happiness. Many cases of unhappiness would be cured by a blue pill, followed by Spartan diet and regular, abundant sleep. Another homely remedy which would prove efficacious in large numbers of cases is the dentist. The anaemic girl has often one or more bad teeth causing the absorption of poisons which depress the nervous system.

Dr. Chesser also advises mothers of daughters "who are depressed and bored, lackadaisical and lazy or 'difficult'" to find out what the doctor has to say; but, above all, she adds, "give your daughters congenial work to do," for "many a girl who seems gay and happy enough at Tango Teas or garden parties, shows a different face in her mirror when she happens to be alone."

THE TAR SPRAYER.

AMUSING INCIDENTS AT THE TRIAL-RUN.

ENGINEERS' TAR BATH.

The tar sprayer, which the Bombay Corporation have brought out with a view to solving the dusty-road problem, and of which a full description appeared in Wednesday's issue, is now in good working order. The third of a series of three trial runs took place on the road opposite the Victoria Terminus yesterday afternoon and was quite successful, the sprayer, working at a speed of ten or twelve miles an hour, putting a good thick coating of tar on the road.

But this successful working was only obtained after much hard labour, several spoilt suits and topees, and one or two incidents which were quite amusing—to the spectators if not to those chiefly concerned. As stated on Wednesday the first trial was not successful owing to some slight defect in the machinery. The apparatus certainly sprayed the tar on the road but it did not drive it deep down into the metal as it should have done, and the engineers were busy trying to find out what was wrong when the funny incidents referred to took place.

They had got the machine running fairly smoothly, and Mr. Hewitt, Executive Engineer to the Corporation, was sitting in the driver's seat driving it, when something went wrong with the works; the oil tank began to leak, and by the time he could stop the machinery, his suit—a white one—was liberally besprinkled with black oil.

Disconcerted but not dismayed, he and the other engineers returned to their task of discovering what was wrong, and were flattering themselves that they were getting on nicely, when there was a loud report and tar began to blow out of a safety valve meant to allow of the escape of air. The thing occurred so quickly and so unexpectedly that the engineer who was standing on the footboard behind was taken unawares and doused from head to foot with tar, while another official, standing just behind in the road, was also liberally splashed.

A scene of wild excitement and confusion ensued. The usual crowd of coolies had gathered round to watch the proceedings, and they, startled by the noise of the escaping tar and further alarmed by seeing two white-suited Europeans suddenly transformed into black-faced and mottled-clothed mortals, fled in all directions. As for the engineer who had been standing on the footboard and had got the full force of the "blow-out" he, in the words of an onlooker, "hopped off the board and did even time for quite a hundred yards down the road, rubbing the tar out of his eyes as he ran."

It was a strange-looking little company, of engineers that gathered round the machine after they had recovered from the fright into which the accident had temporarily thrown them. Two of the four were simply saturated with tar, their faces were covered with it, and their hair was matted with the messy liquid. In this state, as may be imagined, they decided to throw up the job for the day and they had to wash in paraffin before they could get the tar away.

When they returned to the fray on Wednesday afternoon they found the explanation of the mishap to be quite a simple one.

Some alterations had been found to be necessary, and the machinery had been partly taken to pieces. Then, when it was being put together again, the handles had got mixed up. The result was that when the engineer turned the handle which should have controlled the air pressure, he was actually pumping tar all the time, and when the valve was opened it led out a shower of hot tar instead of a cloud of hot air.

Yesterday, as has been said, the machine was on its best behaviour, but prior to then it had spoilt for each of the engineers concerned in the working of it at least two suits and one topee; and it is safe to assume that none of them will forget their struggles with the tar sprayer or the bath of tar it gave them.

THE LEACHWEB.

WATERPROOF,

THE FINEST IN INDIA,

HAS ARRIVED.

LEACH & WEBORNY,

125, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Howitt Phillips Co., "Alone in London", Royal Opera House, 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

Bombay Corporation 3-40.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Variety and Pictures, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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G. I. P RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-4
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mauad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Captain Stanley Reed Offg. Commandant.

June 13.

1 Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending June 20th.—Sergt. A. E. Baird.

2. There will be a Commanding Officers parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday June 16th.

Dress. Khaki without arms, Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.

(Sd.) D. W. Wilson, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Order By Major H. F. Buach, Commanding.

June 13.

397. Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday, 14th inst.—"D" Coy. Club Shoot.
Monday, 15th inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Tuesday, 16th inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday, 17th inst.—"C" and "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Thursday, 18th inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday, 19th inst.—Spoon Shoot, 600 and 700 yds. Classes A. B. and C.
Saturday, 20th inst.—"C" and "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Sunday, 21st inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6.15 a.m.
398. Miniature Range. The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or third class shots are particularly invited to attend.

(Signed) O. T. MacR Leckie, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

1. March... "Entry of the Gladiators" Fucik.
2. Selection from the Revew "Hullo, Ragtime" Hirsch.
3. Valse ..... "Destiny" ..... Baynes.
4. Reminiscence of "All Nations" Godfrey.
5a Morcean ..... "In der Natch" ...Gilbert.
5b. Intermezzo ..... "Laughing Eyes" ...Fink.
6. Selection of "Harry Lauder's Song" Hume.
7. Two Step ..... "Puppchen" ..... Gilbert.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the additional passengers booked to proceed by the English Mail steamer India sailing to-day:—

Mr J de Minvielle, Mr J Hall, Mr Robertson, Mr E S Gour, Mr J Preston, Mr W D Wilson, Mr F M Earle, Mr G V Simson, Mrs F R Neely and infant, Mrs Cross infant and nurse, Mr E G Rivett, Mr N N S Bray, Mr C H Moss, Mr S E Jenkins, Mr C Reith, Mr C J Andrews, Mrs H J Crebbin and infant, Mr Caddyr Mr M D Jeejeebhoy, Mr C Dady, Mr Maxwell, Mr A R Cowley, Mr Roy, Mr Cross, Mr Tocher, Major T H Gloster, Mr R Ripley, Mr R O Harrison, and Capt. H St. G J Pulford.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The English mail steamer China arrived in Bombay yesterday, morning, bringing the following passengers:—

Capt J B Jones, Mr and Mrs. D Orr, Commdr A W Lewis, Mr P G Hampson, Miss M Simpson, Mr H M A Anik, Mr C E G Harrison, Mr B G Gwyther, Mr H Tredinnick, Mr H C B Mitchell, Mr J E Kayton, Mrs Lazard and infant, Mr Stoneman, Mrs Barham Ven Archdon, Mr and Mrs. Prendergast, Mr R Whitby, Maj C S Fellows, Lt-Col A L Walker, Hon J H E Tupper, Capt G F C Paterson, Mrs E Mitchell, Mr L Crawford, Mr R M Dennis, Mrs J Robinson, Lt J B Hance, Maj F W Bagshawe, Mr F Holmes, Mr N A Kapur, Maj E H Phillips, Mr H C Coyagee, Mr H N Anklesaria, Dr d'Arcy Irvine, Genl A D Keary, Sub-Lt F E Hutton, Mr C D Inglis, Mr J Lee, Mr H Haas, Capt N N G C McVean, Lt-Col the Hon Sackville-West, Mr H Reuter, Maj F B D Broadrick, Capt J N Lumley, Mr A B Jaques, Mrs A S A Westropp, Mr K M Refet, Mr Mahomed Ali Bek, Mr M Danesch, Mr and Mrs T A Colter, Mr Hashmutallah, Mr Humamsingh, and Abdul Razoh Lalljee.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Professor S. R. Bhandarker, M.A., will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on Sunday the 14th at 5-30 p.m. All are cordially invited.

A THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Prof. P. K. Telang will deliver to-morrow a public lecture, in English, on 'Ethics of Theosophy, at the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel Street, at 5 p.m.

LECTURE ON INDIAN ECONOMICS.

Mr. M. B. Subedar's series of lectures on Indian Economics at the Bombay University will commence on Friday, the 26th June, instead of Wednesday, the 17th idem, as previously notified.

BANDRA'S NEED.

A correspondent writes to us of the attractions of Bandra as a place of resort for Bombay people, which attractions, he complains, are greatly minimised by the fact that there is no licensed refreshment house, conducted on European lines, in the place.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following Officers have been granted privilege leave for the periods specified:—

Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther, 95th. Russell's Infantry, 60 days out of India from 3rd. August, 1914, or date of departure.

Major A. Le F. Smith, 2nd. R. V. C. Rajput Light Infantry, 90 days out of India from 4th. July, 1914, or date of departure.

Lieut. R. H. Stranger, 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, 90 days out of India from 1st. July, 1914, or date of departure.

PUBLIC JASSAN CEREMONY.

A public Jassan ceremony will be held this evening at 5 p.m., (S. T.), at Malcolm Bag, near Andheri, which all Zoroastrians are invited to attend. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Mr. Hormasji Ardesir Wadia and other well-known Parsi leaders have been specially invited. The evening will be followed by a lecture by Dr. Kaikhusru, Kershasp Dadachanji, on, "The Parsi peril, resulting from communal neglect of the physical deterioration and ailments of our rising generation."

DAILY MORTALITY.

Five attacks and two deaths from plague, two attacks and one death from small-pox and one attack and four deaths from cholera were reported in Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Friday. The total mortality from all causes during the same period was 70, as compared with 71 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 247 of 1914. The plague attacks were reported from Market 2, Fort (Northern), 1, Esplanade 1, and Mahim 1. On Thursday last 1,237 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers, out of which 25 were found to be plague-infected A ward sent 2 of these latter B. Ward 12, C. Ward 6, D. Ward 1, E. Ward 4 and F. and G. Wards nil.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged Jivan Prag, a Hindu coachman, with causing the death of a Mahomedan girl named Sakibai, aged 7, by a rash and negligent act. Mr. B. B. Kampani and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleaders, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on Thursday the girl, coming out of Kambeker Street, was going into the Masjid Bunder Road, when the accused, who was going along the latter road towards Pydhownie, came up. The horse collided with the girl, who was knocked down, and the two right-hand side wheels passed over her body. She was removed to hospital, where she died on Thursday. It was further alleged against the accused that he drove fast and on the wrong side of the road.

After some evidence had been recorded, the further hearing was adjourned.

GENERAL'S SERVANT CHARGED.

IMPORTING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rajoo Hiranna, a servant of General H. D. Kerry, was charged by Inspector Hudson with importing fourteen tolas of opium without a license.

It appeared that the accused with other servants arrived at Victoria Terminus from Secunderabad on Thursday morning and that on their luggage being searched the opium was found in a trunk, the key of which the accused had. The accused was arrested and on his stating that the opium belonged to a Burmese fellow-servant, the Burman was also charged, but discharged by his Worship for want of evidence.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of thirty rupees or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment.

DRUNKEN BRAWL.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW FALL OUT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector de Burgh charged one Pascol Domain with causing grievous hurt to his brother-in-law, Juran De Mello.

The evidence showed that on the night of the 9th instant the accused was coming out of a liquor shop at Mahim, when the complainant, who was also in the liquor shop, asked him why he was drinking. Words passed between them and the accused bit the complainant's nose causing an injury. The medical evidence showed that the injury would not leave a permanent disfigurement, but a scar only.

In view of the fact that both the accused and De Mello were drunk at the time, and that the latter had provoked the assault, his Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75, or in default of the fine, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 50 out of the fine if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation

SHIPMATES IN COURT.

CHARGE OF CHEATING DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Sub-Inspector Karnik charged a P. and O. serang named Nizamuddin and Usman, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with cheating Gulam Mahomedkhan, a tindal, also of the P. and O. in respect of Rs. 140. Mr. R. F. Pundit, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji for the complainant.

The prosecution story was that while the P. and O. s. s. India was returning from China, the accused promised to secure the complainant a place as serang for the consideration of Rs. 300. On the steamer's arrival in Bombay on the 8th instant, the accused and complainant went ashore, and outside a tea-shop at Two Tanks Road, the accused paid complainant Rs. 140. Not only did the complainant not get a place as serang, but he was dismissed from the service. He made a complaint to the police, who arrested the accused.

For the defence it was stated that the complainant was dismissed from the service because he was a worthless man, and that this was a false case. It was not true that the accused had been paid Rs. 140, and he called Mr. R. M. Chichgar, Shipping Agent, who deposed that neither the complainant nor the accused had gone ashore before the 9th instant.

His Worship discharged the accused.

CHEATING THE POST OFFICE.

A HAJ PILGRIM IMPERSONATED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Bahudin of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Afsurudin Mahomed Safi, a native of East Bengal, with cheating the Post Office in respect of Rs. 100.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused and one Mahomed Amjed, also a native of East Bengal, returned to Bombay from the Haj in February, 1913, and stayed in the Mussaferkhana at Frere Road. During their stay in Bombay, Mahomed's son Abdul received a telegram in East Bengal purporting to have been sent by Mahomed, in which it was stated that he was in need of Rs. 150. The son sent Rs. 100 by telegraphic money order, and when the postman went to enquire about Mahomed, the accused personated him and asked for the money. As however, he had instructions to deliver the amount to pilgrims only in the presence of the Protector of Pilgrims, the postman took the accused to the office of the Protector of Pilgrims, where the accused received the amount and put his thumb impression on the receipt form. On their return to their native place, Mahomed learned of the fraud, and informed the police, who arrested the accused.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, who had already passed two months in jail as an under trial prisoner, and who was now, sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

UNPAID HOTEL BILL.

CHARGE OF ILLEGAL DETENTION OF GOODS.

Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the notice filed by Mr. William Platt, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, when the Manager of the Prince of Wales Hotel was called upon to show cause why process should not be issued against him for wrongful distraint of property. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the respondent.

It was alleged that the complainant had taken possession of accused's luggage, on the latter failing to pay a bill of Rs. 46-2. The luggage was worth Rs. 800 and the action of the accused prevented the complainant from securing employment.

For the defence it was pleaded that Section 68 of the Small Causes Court, under which the charge was preferred, did not apply to hotel-keepers as it did to landlords, for whereas the latter were entitled to refuse a tenancy, the hotel-keeper could not refuse admission to passengers. It was also argued that while the tenant of a hotel could leave at any moment and the responsibility of his goods rested on the hotel-keeper, the landlord receive a regular notice and was in no way responsible for his tenant's property.

Mr. Platt urged the inequitability of the respondent's action in seizing goods worth Rs. 800 for a bill of Rs. 46, and offered a teak-wood box worth Rs. 300 untill the bi was paid, which he hoped to do soon.

The defence stated that they could not examine the complainant's boxes to ascertain their exact value.

The case was compounded an understanding having been arrived at the magistrates' suggestion, whereby the respondent was to retain property worth Rs. 100 till the bill was paid.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BASSEIN.

SEQUEL TO PROPERTY DISPUTE

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bassein Prant, is engaged in his court at Palli Hill, Bandra, in hearing the case in which two brothers named Hurri Dama and Kalia Dama, are accused under Section 302 of murdering their uncle, Bapu Gopal, aged 60, a Samedi Brahmin residing at Vagoli, a village in Bassein.

Mr. Pandurang V. Patil, appears for the prosecution, while Mr. Hurri Luxooman Patel and Mr. Dinsha are for the accused.

The prosecution story is that the deceased, who was a planter, had a family house at Bassein. The accused, who had a separate habitation, claimed a share in the deceased's family house also, which the latter repudiated. Consequently a quarrel ensued and on the 2nd instant, the accused are alleged to have threatened their uncle, and when the deceased, accompanied by Balia another nephew, was in a plantain clump they were swooped upon by the accused, armed with big tamarind tree sticks. The deceased was it is alleged, brutally belaboured, and was carried home where his dying statement was recorded by the Police Patel in the presence of the talati. He never regained consciousness and died on the 4th instant.

TOKEN CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention was drawn to a letter over the signature of Mr.B.M.Mehta, which appeared in your issue of the 10th inst., criticizing your remarks on Currency. You are able to deal with him and require no help.

I wish to put him right on one point. When he describes rupees as token currency,I hope he understands they are not token currency in the sense shillings, francs and marks are token currency. The difference between the intrinsic and the face value of francs shillings and marks is appropriated to revenue. Since the mints were closed, though the face value of a rupee is 10 annas, it is not so when the component parts of it are considered. The intrinsic value in silver is 10 annas but the 6 annas to make up 16 is laid aside in gold reserve to keep up its intrinsic value for redemption. The rupees coined since the closing of the mint are kept up to their intrinsic value say two-thirds in silver and one-third in gold, or the rupee is an amalgam of silver and gold; 10 annas preserved in silver and 6 annas in gold under the custody of the Government.—Yours etc.

June 12th.

CURRENCY OBSERVER

CRICKET IN KASHMERE.

DEADLY BOWLING BY MEHTA AND SALEH MAHOMEDKHAN.

A cricket match was played last week in Kashmere between H. H. the Maharaja's XI and a team composed of European visitors to the Happy Valley. The Home team, who had first knock, made 254, to which Firozekhan, who partidipated last year in the Quadrangular contest at Bombay, contributed 84 in fine style, and A. H. Mehta, the famous Parsi trundler, 29. The visitors' first attempt realised only 36, none of their batsman achieving anything substantial against the deadly attack delivered by Mehta and Saleh Mahomedkhan. They "followed on," and did somewhat better, their second effort resulting in 100. Home team thus won the match by innings and 118 runs.

Mr. Nugent Grant, Barrister-at-Law, acts as Government Pleader, Madras, during the employment of Mr. C. F. Napier as Judge, Madras High Court.

Major-General Kirpatrick who has been employed during the past four years in reorganising the forces in Australia, has now returned to India and taken over charge as Director of Military Operations at Simla.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

"THE BARRIER" AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

So far as Bombay is concerned the Howitt-Phillips Company have emulated the schoolboy who at meal times always kept the best and tastiest morsel of food until the last. At the Opera House last night they played "The Barrier," a play which one has not the slightest hesitation in describing as the strongest and most powerful in their very extensive repertoire. "The Barrier" grips the audience early in the first act, and the grip never slackens until the curtain is finally rung down. That this is so was proved by the way the audience hurried inside from the garden after each interval immediately the bell rang. As a rule Bombay audiences —or, at any rate, the male portion of them— are rather loth to leave the garden, or the other places in which men are apt to linger, but last night immediately the signal was given one heard people say, "I'm not going to miss a word of this" and rush back inside. And there could hardly be a greater testimony to the strength of a play and its power to "hold" an audience than this!

"The Barrier" tells a tale of life in the wilds of Alaska, where each man is a law to himself until he meets a stronger; a tale told somewhat theatrically, one must admit, but then life with the frills and trappings off must of necessity seem theatrical to those of us who live with the policeman and all he stands for in the scheme of civilisation within call. The play may not be a true description of the life the hardy adventurers live who go to win gold out of the frost-bound lands of Alaska, but one could well imagine that such things as the play tells of could happen "North of '53," and, in any case, judged simply and solely as a play, it is fine.

And it must be said that it was finely staged and acted. There was one fault, a fault that has been pointed out before in criticisms of other plays, and that was that one or two members of the cast did not speak loudly enough to be heard all over the theatre. Mr. Keith Fraser, for instance, who plays the part of John Gale, spoilt the big scene in the last act, when he is explaining to Capt. Burrows how he came to be a fugitive from justice, by speaking away from the audience and not articulating plainly enough to be heard beyond the first two on three rows of stalls. Mr. Fraser gave a capital reading of the part otherwise.

Mr. Charles Howitt played the part of Stark, and by his acting suggested that he was what he is supposed to be in the play, one of the worst of the "bad men." His was a part that it would have been so easy to overdo, but Mr. Howitt acted easily and naturally, even in the final "death-bed confession" scene with which the play ended.

Miss Doris Phillips made Necia a most lovable young lady, and scored quite a success in a part which would have tried many older and much more experienced actresses.

Of the rest, Mr. Cecil Kellaway was quietly effective in a comedy part, Mr. Cyril Rawden played excellently as the French-Canadian, Poleon, and Mr. Lawson was good as Capt. Burrell.

It is a pity that "The Barrier" should have been played so late in the season, for we are confident that had it been done again it would have drawn a very large house. To-night "Alone in London" will be played.

Mr. Charles Reith, who joined the Howitt-Phillips Company in Bombay on their former visit, and has been playing the juvenile leads since has, unfortunately been ordered Home by the doctor, and leaves by the mail to-day. Mr. Reith is a very capable actor and was popular both in Bombay and in other towns visited, and it is hard luck that illness should have caused him to have to leave the Company.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

"Who will Marry Mary?" the third series of this great, world-famous 18,000 foot film has been booked for to-night and the enterprise of the management should be amply rewarded. "Mary's" exciting times in the first twelve parts must have whetted the appetites of cinema lovers, for there are already a number of seats booked for Saturday and Sunday. The new series shows the number of lovers who come after Mary for her money, and we see proposals from Duke de Ferrara, a Spanish Don, Hugo Adair, the Sculptor, and finally from Mary herself to Capt. Bradford, the man of her heart, who has nothing, but his good looks and sterling character to recommend him. The shows will be as usual of one and a half hours duration and at popular prices.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

An interesting historical subject is to be screened at this picture palace from to-night. It is entitled, "A Queen's Love", and deals with the history of one of the smaller storm—wracked Principalities of Europe, in which a military insurrection, its partial success and ultimate suppression, are pictured in magnificent style. There is a pathetic love story running through the whole, which will not fail to move the audience. The comic part of the bill is well filled up by a comedy in two acts, which will provoke roars of laughter.

Mr. W. A. Doig has retired from the Indian Civil Service, since the 14th May last.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have had under consideration the question of purchase of the present Strand and the Municipal Market from the Municipality by the Port Commissioners and erecting of another market elsewhere on Indian lines and have come to the conclusion that a new market on the lines of Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Calcutta, and the Crawford Market, Bombay, will suit the needs of the rising city.

GAIETY THEATRE.

REMARKABLE LIVING STATUES.

In these days of advertisement, frequently much exaggerated, the motto, "blessed are they that expect not for they shall not be disappointed"is a safe guide. But however much visitors to the Gaiety yesterday had expected from the Romano Brothers, the realisation must have far exceeded the liviest hopes raised. Their bare skins, coated white, the two Brothers,—perfect specimens of men physically,—as they faded from one pose into another with remarkable celerity, formed pictures a sculptor might well have been proud of. Indeed, when the curtain opened to the first scene, a wrestling pose, it would not have, been difficult to make the audience believe that they were indeed marble statues. Their turn, which consisted of several wrestling and other athletic poses, included an exhibition of muscular development by one of the brothers, and illustrations of the knock-out punches used by some of the former worlds champion boxers which was not the least interesting part of the turn. The other variety turns were supplied by Miss Marie Quintrell and Miss Lily Pacy, who are staying at the Gaiety another week. The former sang "Forget-me-Not", a song of her own composition, with considerable charm, and to a call responded with a piano solo, or rather several solos with variations. Miss Lily Pacy sang "Alabam" and followed "Won't You Love Me Honey?" with an excellent step dance.

Owing to a delay in the delivery of the films sent out by the mail, the Management were not able to keep to the advertised picture programme,

RBNGOON TELEGRAPH LOTTERY FRAUD CASE.

CLAIMANT OF FIRST PRIZE SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 12.

The winning ticket No. 7164, bearing the prize of Rs. 72,820 of June sweep, of the Indian Telegraph Association Club (Rangoon), had been the subject of a case in the Police Court and the matter now has been finally settled by the Chief Court.

In this case Aga Tha Ya, of Paungdawtki, claimed that he was the owner of the ticket and after enquiry the I. T. A. Club officials held that he was the rightful owner and paid the amount of the prize.

Maung San Ya and another goldsmith and Aung Ba also put in their respective claims which were rejected.

Tha Ya was tried by the magistrate recently and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,000 of whihc Rs. 900 was ordered to go to the complainant (San Ya) who laid the charge of cheating before the Magistrate alleging that the accused dishonesly obtained delivery to himself of Rs. 72,820.

The appeal of the accused came on before Mr. Justice Toomey in the Chief Court to-day who held that the appellant's evidence as to his having sent for the ticket in the June sweep had been fabricated and that he had been rightly convicted. The judge further held that as the complainant could not recover compensation in a civil suit, the order of the magistrate awarding compensation was bad. The complainant was, however, awarded Rs. 250 to defray the expendeture of the prosecution. The accused's appeal was dismissed and he was or to show cause why he should not be ordered to refund Rs. 72,820 to the I. T. A. officials who had erroneously paid. Having no cause to show the accused stated he was the real owner of the ticket. He was sent up to the District Magistrate. His Honour remarked that if the I. T. A. Club were unable to recover the money they should apply to the Magistrat who would proceed to recover it in the manner provided for recovery of fines and on recovery he would pay it to the I. T. A. Club.

In His Honour's opinion it was clearly wrong that the accused should be left to enjoy the fruits of his crime when he emerged from jail.

ANOTHER BENGALI GIRL'S SUICIED.

BURNS HERSELF TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Another Bengali girl wife, aged sixteen has burnt herself to death.

On Wednesday afternoon, in her husband's residence in Kshetra Banerjees Lane at Sibpur, in the jurisdiction of the Sibpur Police station of the Howrah district, the victim who was the wife of a young student named Ramesh Chundra Banerjee and had come to her husband's house only four days before, while her mother-in-law was engaged in household work, poured kerosine oil on her clothes and set fire to it.

Her stifling cries attracted the attention of her mother-in-law who put out the fire, but by that time the girl was passed all aid. She succumbed to the effects of her injuries within a few hours.

The competition for this year's trophy, presented by Colonel Newcomen to commemorate the services rendered by Lumsden's Horse in South Africa, has been won by Troop Sergeant Major A. Symonds, of Meerut troop, of 2nd United Provinces Horse, who made the score of 359, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Faunthrope, of 1st U. P. Horse, being second with 299 and Lieutenant R. A. Gray, of Bangalore Volunteer Rifles, being third with 286. Trooper F. Sayers, of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, made 335 points, but had to be disqualified owing to his competing under the old rules.

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Mr. Charles L. Freeston in the Daily Chronicle February 18th, 1914.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

SKENE.—May 26th, at Badulpar, Assam, the wife of C. G. Skene, of a son.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON.—May 25th Dehra Dun, "Isa Villa," Katie Lilian, the dearly beloved wife of Major Robert Johnson, retired, of Limerick Villa, Mussoorie.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, June 13, 1914.

HOW IS THE "ORDINARY DEBT" ARRIVED AT?

Our recent references to the burden of what is called "ordinary debt" has, we are glad to notice, led to some healthy discussion as to the exact figure. In his letter, published in our issue of Thursday, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, who is one of the Goliaths of the gold currency interest, draws our attention to the fact that the figure of £33 million, at which it is recorded for 1911-12 in that authoritative parliamentary annual, the "Statistical Abstract of British India", had dwindled down to £24.977 million in 1912-13 according to the "explanatory memorandum of the Under-Secretary of State for India." Further that the same memorandum for 1913-14 observes that at the end of 1913-14 it will be reduced to £12.650 million. So far as the actual figures go we dare say their accuracy may not be impugnable, though experience tells us that even such figures are not realiable, seeing that they are sometimes quietly corrected later on a fact of which the public has no knowledge. It is only inquisitive students of Indian Finance and economics, who dive deeply into a variety of figures, who are able to discover discrepancies for which no attempt is ever made to offer an explanation. Apart, however, from the correctness of the figures, as figures only, it is a question of the highest public importance for the public to learn the basis or principle on which figures of this character are cast. For instance, take the burden of taxation which it has been the practice for some years past annually to furnish in the Explanatory Memorandum, and also in the Annual Statistical Abstract. This burden of taxation for 1911-12 is given, together with that according to the revised estimates for 1912-13 and the Budget for 1913-14. But it is yet a moot point whether the figures can be said to *represent accurately the whole burden of taxation*. The burden of local taxation is omitted. So that one cannot accept without a certain reservation all that appears even in authoritative official publications. Again, the India Office, it is well-known prepares Budget briefs for a Secretary or Under-Secretary of State from which he prepares speechs bristling with figures adroitly supplied. The permanent financial staff is astute enough in the art of sophistry in figures as to make the worse appear the better. And as they have found from long experience that criticism in and out of the House of Commons is mostly of a superficial character, the bulk being mere paraphrase of their own brief, they are greatly emboldened in the courageous practice of this art. We would therefore caution those who pay some attention to the annual financial publications issued by the India Office authorities, not to accept as gospel what is stated for the time being. Indeed we have known how, when expounding a budget, there is a difference between the statement made by the Under-Secretary in the House and by the Finance Minister here. A glaring instance of this occurred during the Under-Secretaryship of Mr. Montagu. In 1910 when taxation was enhanced Sir Fleetwood Wilson gave certain reasons why expenditure could not be met, necessitating taxation, while Mr. Montagu urged quite different reasons! So much then for the discrepancies in the pronouncement on financial matters in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary and that by the Finance Minister in the Imperial Legislative Council.

Proceeding now with the burden of "ordinary debt" it may be instructive to point to certain facts. That some kind of arithmetical manipulation,—what business people would call "window dressing",—by means of cross entries, is practised in the Financial Department goes without saying. Going back as far as 1892-93, we find from official statistics of British India in reference to coinage, paper currency, public debt, etc. that the two kinds of debt, namely, ordinary and productive, that is for public works, were recorded as follows:—

	Million £
1892-93 Ordinary	70.089
1892-93 Debt incurred for railway, irrigation and other works	139.531

Necessarily ordinary debt was undergoing reduction at a very moderate pace from year to year, as part of the famine grant was applied to reduction, as well as other small surpluses, so that at the end of 1898-99, it was recorded at £63.051 million. That is to say, between 1892-93 and 1898-99 there was a reduction of £7.038 million which brings a yearly average reduction of £1.173 million. On the other hand, obviously as more capital expenditure was incurred on account of railways and irrigation works, the amount recorded in 1898-99 amounted to £169.371 million. It was a steady rise without any fluctuation. The increase between 1892-93 and 1898-99 came to £29.840 million. That is to say there was in the interval an average increase of £4.973 million. Now let the figures for the following year, namely, 1899-1900, be studied:—

	Millions £
Ordinary	67.300
Railways, etc.	127.326

The steady diminution of £1.173 million annually in the ordinary debt was *not maintained*. It shot up to £67.300 million in one year, that is to say, it increased by £4.249 million. On the other hand, by a stroke of the pen the productive debt was shown as being reduced by £42.045! That the reduction had been effected cannot be doubted, but the why and wherefore of this colossal drop of £42 millions is not explained. There is not even a footnote to explain it, though the reason cannot be a secret in the Financial Department. Now this annual publication of the Government of India on Finance and Revenue gives a kind of short history in the compass of a page, in which the writer endeavours to explain the financial changes of the total Registered Debt. But the student fails to find a single hint or observation to elucidate the reason of the gigantic reduction. Of what use is it to write this history for the general information of the public and yet fail to give a reason for such a huge reduction? This fact only emphasises what we observed some time ago on the method and manner in which financial figures and their many tables are compiled. Instead of there being any attempt at education, in order to prevent imperfect criticism, there is more or less a mystification. And then some official or another rises in his place in the Viceregal Legislative Council and upbraids inquisitive non-official members who criticise the figures. But they forget that, if the criticism is ill-founded or imperfect, it is entirely owing to the way in which the Government mystifies the public in reference to its colossal financial transactions, instead of doing its best satisfactorily to explain the reasons thereof. But let us continue this narrative of the method and manner of compiling statistical information for the public a little further. The ordinary debt rose still higher for the two years after 1898-99. It was £67.167 million in 1901-02. It then fell off and began to fluctuate. It is best to exhibit the figures of each year up till 1911-12 to show how it rose and fell, side by side with the steady rise, without interruption of the debt on productive public works:—

	In Million £ Ordinary.	Productive Public Works.
1902-03	65.956	142.709
1903-04	62.542	148.119
1904-05	60.082	153.836
1905-06	54.425	176.086
1906-07	37.917	196.571
1907-08	37.459	207.575
1908-09	37.731	212.952
1909-10	42.510	218.774
1910-11	40.426	229.637
1911-12	33.041	238.753

Taking first, the debt on productive Public Works it will be seen that there has been a steady rise. The increase between 1902-03 and 1911-12 was £93.047 million, which signifies an annual average increase of £10.340 million. So far this account is perfectly intelligible. There had been till 1911-12, no other colossal diminution as was the case in 1900-01. But let us study the figures of ordinary debt in order to notice the larger drops. For the first two years after 1902-03, the decline was about £2½ million. But the first considerable drop was in 1905-06 when it fell from £60.082 in the previous year to £54.425. The decline was £5.657 million! In the succeeding year there was a further downward drop of £16.508 million, so that in two years the ordinary debt was reduced by £23.165 millions! Surely this colossal amount did not fall from the heavens. Neither was the revenue during the two years such an unparelleled one as to give the Government the magnificent windfall of upward of £22 millions! It stands to reason that certain debit and credit entries were made, leading to the reduction of the ordinary debt by that amount. But there is not a word, not even a footnote, to inform the public of the reason of this arithemetical abracadabra. But mark again the jump in 1909-10 to £42.510 from £37.731 in the previous year! It comes to £3.779 million. Why? Echo answers "Why"? There is not a word of explanation. The next year shows a fall of £2 millions. But for the third time there is another leap downward. It comes to £7.425 millions bringing down the ordinary debt to the figure of £33.041 million! Now it may be taken for granted that there have been colossal adjustments effected by the Financial Department in the account of ordinary debt. It may also be presumed that the Government can give a completely satisfactory reason for these manipulations. But so long as they are not explained in the authoritative bluebook available to the public for permanent reference what are the public to understand? Why has not the writer of the one page introduction giving the history of the registered debt cleared away the mystery? Surely, in the absence of any kind of explanation it is not unfair to criticise the way of exhibiting public accounts of such considerable interest and magnitude to the taxpayer. That entity, no doubt, would be delighted to be assured that all these big adjustments, whereby the ordinary debt, up to 1911-12, is brought down to £33 millions, is not the feat of a financial juggler but an honest and rational financial procedure which the financial authorities have adopted with a clear conscience, and with no desire to practice any kind of public deception. We say deception alvisedly, because, on the face of it, no one can believe that the Government of India has been from time to time in possession of secret millions whereby it has achieved this prodigy of a reduction in the ordinary debt from 54 to 33 millions in six short years. Only in one place in the introduction to the Registered Debt is the following sentence in the fourth paragraph. "At the end of 1911-12 the total registered debt in India and England was distributed in the proportion of 12 and 88 per cent between "Ordinary Debt" of £33,041,723 and "Debt incurred for Railways, Irrigation, and other Capital Works, amounting to £238, 753,945." But the question that financial critics ask is this: What is the reason for the distribution of the two kinds of debt in the proportion mentioned? Indeed we may go a step further and inquire why there should be any reason at all for such a distribution, whether arbitrary or computed on some well-recognised financial principle? Surely, if railway and irrigation loans are separately raised, *where* may arise the necessity of a distribution at all? Cannot the Finance Minister inform the public in his anuual budget that so many millions are estimated to be added to the year's debt to be incurred on productive public works, and that so much more will either be added to or subtracted from the ordinary debt. Such an open and frank declaration would inspire confidence and people would not be sceptical as they are at present as to these arithemetical leaps upwards and downwards in the two kinds of debt.

Of course we are aware that purchases of railways have been made and other loan and debenture transactions have been manoeuvred, and that the Financial Minister has given an explanation. But they in no way go to explain lucidly to the man in the street how he has tried to tally his figures with those given in the annual publications. Speeches of Finance Ministers and Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State are made only for the hour. They are ephemeral. They are soon forgotten. But the annual published accounts, so carefully and naively tabulated, are for purposes of constant and permanent reference and it is the duty of the Finance Department, be it in India or in England, to make an honest effort to have these statistics in permanent form so prepared and explained that there may be no irrelevant or imperfect criticism. The new Explanatory Memorandum will soon be to hand, but we anticipate that the same stereotyped paragraph, as has been appearing in previous years, will be found with only the alteration of the figures. There will be no illuminating and convincing explanation. It is that which is wanting and it is that which publicists demand. Here are colossal transactions made from year to year involving no light burden of interest charges and yet the figures, be they higher or lower, remain unexplained or half-explained And this finally leads into the question, what is the definition of ordinary debt? What are the items, which prescribe that the debt incurred should go under this head? For we yet fail to see, if the two kinds of debt are specific and defined, why there should be any adjustments and distribution in certain proportions at all. Meanwhile we are entirely sceptical as to the so-called "ordinary debt," vanishing so fast as is made to appear in the Explanatory Memorandum for 1913-14. A very satisfactory and unambiguous declaration should be made that the ordinary debt as now exhibited is not a mere piece of clever book-keeping.

Notes of the Day.

Plain Speaking.

"No more serious accusation can be made against Dr. Wilson than that he has supported Villa against General Huerta. By the side of Villa, who is proud of being a brigand, President Huerta, who is a soldier by profession and has never been anything else, is easily a man of the highest virtue." This pregnant sentence appears in a notable article entitled "The Real Trouble in Mexico," which appears in the June "Fortnightly Review," received by yesterday's mail. The writer is Mr. J. D. Whelpley, who declares that American aggression in Mexico has been undertaken at the bidding of capitalists, who have openly declared before a Government Board of Inquiry that "it is their habit to bribe both parties" at election times so as to make sure of getting what they want. Mr. Whelpley recalls the fact that, owing to the action of the United States Government, Lord Murray was compelled to withdraw the Pearson petroleum contract from discussion by the Columbian Congress. The same policy, according to the writer, is being pursued in Mexico. "It is in case," declares Mr. Whelpley, "we should aim at making up in Mexico for what we have lost in Columbia that the United States Government is now supporting Villa." This view is intelligible enough in view of the fact that the United States' control of the Mexican Government, added to her already established control of the Governments of Nicaragua and Columbia, together with its protectorate over Panama, will enable her practically to control the entire oil supplies of the American Continent.

"The Times" Annual Review.

As usual "The Times" gives, in its Empire Day Supplement, a review of the affairs of India. In addition to a summary of the South African Indian question and a criticism of the judicial administration in India there is an article three columns long devoted to the chief events of the past twelve months. Lord Hardinge is praised for his courage in sticking to his post, after so many rumours of approaching retirement; and it is noted (in words that will be heartily echoed by the Indian public) that His Excellency has "survived the detraction which seems to be the fate of every strong Viceroy midway through his career." Lord Curzon used to hold the view that all Viceroys met the same fate. They were welcomed and applauded at the start, a year or two they began to be unfavourably criticised, and with every subsequent year the attacks grew more severe, until at last it was generally assumed that they had achieved little but failure. The present Viceroy's experience, anyhow, has not been at all like that. "The Times" writer deals in an unilluminating paragraph with the Moslem attitude. He has a cut at "the mischievous activity of an aggressive young section," but says not a word of the far-reaching effect upon the community of the treatment of Moslem papers and magazines under the Press Act. The practice of "The Times" in writing constantly of the "Indian Peril" and "the poison of revolutionary crime" is, of course, defended, and we are given once again a version of the procedure in one or two recent political cases. Lord Carmichael, we are reminded, said some time ago that "the real cure lies in public opinion." The writer of "The Times" survey omits to mention the fact, so powerfully brought out by Mrs. Besant in her letter to "The Times", reproduced elsewhere that the Press Act has made an end of pretty nearly all independent criticism and public opinion of the sort that counts, in the newspapers of India.

Oil and Persia.

Persia came to the front again in mail week in a way that should startle those who have persuaded themselves of the wisdom of Sir Edward Grey's policy in Asia. In the first place, Lord Crewe made a speech, interesting if somewhat ambiguous, in reference to the Trans-Persian Railway. He said that Russia had rejected the proposal that the line should have a terminus at Bundar Abbas,—which means, evidently, that on the Russian side it is regarded as essential that the railway should join up with the railways of India. Lord Crewe added that the only line to which England could consent was one that would not involve a substantial increase in the Indian Army. If this statement had stood alone it might be taken as fairly reassuring: but it comes just at the time when the Admiralty is negotiating for an immense concession in Persia, coupled with an interest of the British Government in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, to the tune of some £2,200,000, for the Navy's supply of oil fuel. This enormous enterprise, if carried into effect, will mean that we shall be involved in the affairs, not only of the Neutral Zone, but in those of a great part of the Russian Zone, where, according to the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, England undertook "not to seek for herself and not to support in favour of British subjects . . . any concession of a political or commercial nature."

Violation of the Convention.

Nothing could be clearer than that the project violates the Convention and foreshadows an altogether new state of affairs in Persia. What does it mean, and where is it to end? If Mr. Churchill, in his determined search for oil-fields, should have his way over the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the Neutral Zone in Persia ceases to exist. We shall have to defend an immense frontier, co-terminous with Russia, and the policy of restricted responsibility, because of the alleged impossibility of occupying and defending Southern Persia, goes by the board. But the scheme may not go through. Mr. Churchill, after all, is not uncontrolled; both the Foreign Office and the Government of India must have something to say in the matter, and there is nothing from either in the Blue-book issued recently. If, however, the project should succeed, our relations with Russia must undergo a change, unless,—which it is difficult to believe,—the proposed concession should already have secured the support of the Russian Government.

BOMB IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

CORONATION CHAIR BROKEN.

ABBEY'S FABRIC DAMAGED.

ACTION AGAINST MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

LORD R. CECIL ADVOCATES DEPORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

During the discussion on the Home Office Estimates in the House of Commons to-day, Lord Robert Cecil raised a debate on the treatment to be accorded to the Suffragettes. He strongly advocated deporting women to some suitable island.

PRESS ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. McKenna admitted that public irritation was growing. He said that he deplored the rudeness of women in the presence of the King and the Queen and appealed to the press to cease advertising the Suffragettes.

He declared that the "let them die" policy was only a greater incentive to militancy and defended the Cat and Mouse Act.

PROPOSED ACTION AGAINST SUBSCRIBERS.

He hoped, however, that the Government had sufficient evidence to bring action against the subscribers to the funds of the militants making them liable for all damage and the Government was also considering bringing a criminal charge against the subscribers. The latter were mainly rich women who were using their wealth against society. They paid their unfortunate victims to undergo the horrors of starvation, while they themselves lived in luxury. If their supplies were cut off, the last would soon be heard of the Pankhursts.

EXPLOSION OF A BOMB.

After Mr. McKenna had spoken, a bomb exploded in Westminster Abbey under the Coronation Chair, damaging the famous Stone of Scone. Two loud reports were heard in the House of Commons and some members instantly hurried to the Abbey. It is understood that the fabric of the Abbey as well as the Coronation Chair is also damaged.

The police took possession of the Abbey and arrested two women. The pavements outside the Abbey were shaken and a lady fainted from the shock.

A well-known member of the House of Commons, who was allowed to enter the Abbey, said that the pinnacle of the Coronation Chair was broken off but other breakages were not important.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

An official statement which has been issued says that a small bomb exploded in Westminster Abbey in immediate proximity to the Coronation Chair. The bomb is supposed to have been placed there by a member of a party of sightseers. The damage is slight and can be easily replaced. A portion of the wood of the chair has been broken off and some stone carving and screen have been damaged.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BOMB.

Iron nuts were contained in the bomb, which was made of thin metal and exploded by a fuse. A feather boa was found near the scene of the explosion.

ARRESTED WOMEN RELEASED.

LONDON, June 12.

The two women detained in connection with the explosion at Westminster have been released. No further arrest had been made up to midnight.

THE KING AND SUFFRAGETTES.

DISGRACEFUL ACCUSATIONS AGAINST HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDNO, June 12.

At a militant Suffragists' meeting at Bayswater yesterday evening, the speakers accused the King of being behind the Government's repressions.

The name of His Majesty was hooted.

In this connection it is noteworthy that Mr. McKenna yesterday emphasised that the King had not committed any unconstitutional act in not receiving the Suffragette deputation. His Majesty acted on the advice of the Home Secretary in the matter of audiences.

CHANCELLOR'S CRICCIETH SPEECH.

HEATED SCENE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

At question-time in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith said that he had not understood Mr. Lloyd George to suggest in his recent speech at Criccieth that there had been mutinies in the Army. There had been no mutiny.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ANGRY.

A heated scene then arose between the Opposition and Mr. Lloyd George. The latter explained that he was referring to the incitement by the Opposition leaders. After further interruption, Mr. Lloyd George said he had mentioned the Opposition, as crowing over a prospective mutiny.

Cries.—"Dunghill!"

Mr. Lloyd George, fiercely.—"Yes, on their own dunghill!"

THE UNIONIST CAMPAIGN.

MR. BONAR LAW ON THE OUTLOOK.

LONDON, June 12.

Mr. Bonar Law opened the Unionist campaign in Scotland at Inverness last night. He dealt at some length with the Ulster question and said the outlook was a conflict between the Government and the nation in which the nation was bound to win. Whatever calamities were ahead, the determination of the Ulstermen was fixed. No cleverness or manoeuvring would make them submit to the Dublin Parliament.

ANTI-GUNRUNNING DEMONSTRATION.

RESOLUTION REGRETTING GOVERNMENT INACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

An anti-gunrunning demonstration was held at Glasgow yesterday, among the speakers being the Hon. Neil Primrose and Mr. Roch.

The demonstrators passed a resolution regretting the decision of the Government to refrain from prosecutions.

ARMS FOR NATIONALIST VLUNTEERS

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF PROHIBITORY PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDNO, June 12.

The Secretaries of the Nationalist volunteers' Committee in a manifesto have demanded the withdrawal of the proclamation prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland.

SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

The Salvation Army Congress was opened in the Albert Hall this evening. The Congress is being attended by two thousand and one hundred Overseas delegates, speaking thirty-four languages. The South African and the Indian sections are among the most interesting.

LONDON, June 12.

There was a solemn scene at the Salvation Army Congress as the remnant of the Canadian delegation passed in the procession of the nations.

THE KING'S APPRECIATION OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

A message from the King was read in which His Majesty joined in the welcome to the Congress. His Majesty said: "I have for many years watched with deep interest your work for the people and especially the less fortunate citizens of the Empire. I trust that the blessing of God will continue on your work of self-sacrifice and unselfish zeal."

A LABOUR ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

The transport-workers have approved the proposed alliance with the miners and railwaymen.

The alliance which was agreed to on June 4, provides for joint action on all questions vital to Trades-Unionism and also for preventing sectional differences.

EXCITEMENT IN GREECE.

STRONG NOTE TO TURKEY.

"PERSECUTION MUST CEASE."

IMMEDIATE AND ENERGETIC ACTION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 12.

The Cabinet met yesterday to consider the critical situation arising out of the persecutions of the Greeks in Asia Minor. The public is most excited.

ATHENS, June 12.

The Government has addressed a strong Note to Constantinople demanding the cessation of the persecution of Greeks in Turkey and the rapair of the damage. Public opinion is most excited. The people generally urge immediate and energetic action.

TURKISH MINISTER'S VERSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.

Talaat Bey, the Minister of Interior, has announced that there have been regrettable incidents at Aivali. The officials who failed in their duties have been dismissed. The Greek accounts of the situation, however, says the Minister, are exaggerated.

MEXICAN MEDIATION.

CARRANZA TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Yielding apparently to unofficial urgency on the part of Mr. Bryan, the United States' Secretary of State, General Carranza now informed the mediators that he will appoint a representative for the Niagara Conference.

TAMPICO, June 12.

The Antilla has arrived.

KAISER AND ARCHDUKE FERDINAND.

MOST CORDIAL MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

The meeting at Konopischt between the German Emperor and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was most cordial. Crowds gave the Emperor a great ovation.

RESULT OF ITALIAN STRIKE.

HOMEWARD MAIL DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

The Homeward-bound Indian mail has been delayed owing to having been diverted as the result of the strike in Italy. It is expected to arrive to-morrow. The mail-train was stoned in one place. Nobody was injured.

14 KILLED AND SEVERAL HUNDRED WOUNDED.

ROME, June 12.

The newspaper estimate of the casualties in the strike riots says that 14 were killed and several hundreds injured.

EXEMPTION FROM PANAMA TOLLS.

REPEAL BILL PASSED BY SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 12.

The Senate has passed the Panama Tolls Exemption Act Repeal Bill by 50 votes to 35.

The Senate rejected an amendment to allow the dispute to be carried to the Supreme Court.

A SPIRITED DEBATE.

The repeal of the Panama Canal Exemption Clause was carried only after a spirited debate almost resulting in a stand-up fight between two senators. The result is regarded as a great victory for President Wilson.

PREMIER MINE UNDER INCOME TAX BILL.

GOVERNMENT TWICE DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, June 12.

The Government has been twice defeated on the amendment to bring the Premier Mine under the Income-Tax Bill. The proposal had been strenuously opposed.

HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

CHARTER MONEY DEPOSITED

VESSEL CAN REMAIN THREE MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, June 12.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons regarding the Komagata Maru, Mr. Harcourt said that he did not doubt that the Canadian authorities were acting in accordance with the law of the Dominion. He was communicating with the Governor-General but at present he was not prepared to make any statement.

Two Vancouver Hindus have deposited the balance of the Komagata's charter money. If the owners accept it the vessel can remain for upwards of three months longer.

Full instructions for the disposition of the steamer are expected by cable daily.

Only twelve more immigrants have been examined. They were all rejected.

MOTOR CAR TOURISTS' TROPHY CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

The result of the Motor-Car Tourist trophy contest in the Isle of Man is as follows:—

K. Lee Guinness (Sunbeam), 10 hours 37 mins. 49 secs., 1.

Riecken (Minerva), 10 hours 57 mins. 38 secs., 2.

Molon (Minerva), 11 hours 22 mins. 20 secs., 3.

With refenence to the above "Truth" writes as follows:—

Strict regulations, will be enforced during the fortnight before the race, all practising being confined to the hours between 4.30 and 7 a.m., excluding Sundays, with special limitations as to speed through Quarter Bridge after 6.15 a.m. If any accident occur during practice to a driver, mechanic, or third party, and it can be shown to be due to the carelessness of the first-named, both he and the car will be disqualified. The club will have inspectors on the course, moreover, throughout the practising period, and if, in their opinion, any driver is unsafe he will not be allowed to take part in the race.

During the racing and in practice alike the course will be flagged with coloured warnings 300 yards from each of the ten corners or points where caution is required, with additional flags at 200 yards and 100 yards respectively from Sulby Bridge. To facilitate passing, competitors are advised to furnish their cars with exhaust whistles, and to wear caps with ear rolls to enable them to hear an approaching car, while mechanics are instructed to keep a frequent look-out behind in order to avoid obstruction. As open exhausts will not be permitted, there should be no difficulty whatever as to the driver of a car being made aware of the approach of a faster vehicle from behind. Presumably the road will be rendered dustless, moreover, and matters nowadays are very different from the old days when every racer raised clouds of dust, and defened the driver and machanic with the roar of its exhaust.

As to the conditions of the race from the sporting point of view, it may be mentioned that the driver and machanic have to do everything in the way of replenishments and repairs, without outside assistance, and that there will be only one "victualling" depot for petrol, water, oil, wheels and tyres. If through a leaky radiator water is taken up elsewhere on the course the car concerned is liable to disqualification. The course measures 37½ miles, and will be covered eight times each day, making a total of 600 miles. At 5.15 p.m. each day, no competitor will be allowed to pass the finishing point. As the start is at 9 a.m., this gives nine hours as a maximum for the 300 miles each day, but the race should be virtually over by three o'clock.

The Competitors number twenty-three in all, the three spipes orginally entered having been withdrawn. The British cars are as follows:—Three Humbers of 82mm. by 156mm., two Starker-Squires of 93mm. by 120mm, three Sunbeams of 81 mm. by 140 mm., two Stars of 90 mm. by 129.5 mm., three Vauxhalls of 90 mm. by 130 mm. and a Crossley of 81mm. by 158.8 mm. France will be represented by the D. F. F. alone, with a 70 mm. by 130 mm. engine: Belgium sends three Minervas of 90 mm. by 130 mm. and a S. A. V. A. of 82.95 mm. by 150.48 mm.; Germany will have three Adlers of a power as yet undefined; and America will depend upon a Rawlinson-Hudson of 96 mm. by 114.3 mm. The smallest-board engine in the race will, therefore, be that of the D. F. F., while the shortest stroke will be that of the Rawlinson-Hudson. All the motors will be of the four-cylinder type.

OLYMPIA HORSE SHOW.

VICEROY'S SON A SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

A novel feature of the Horse Show at the Olympia is a series of international military rides. The second test took place yesterday, from the Olympia to Aldershot, ending in a round steeplechase course.

Lieutenant Hardinge, son of the Viceroy, finished first, taking jumps easily throughout.

French and Belgian officers competed.

The test points will be announced at the conclusion of the tests to-day.

FRENCH OFFICERS WIN KING GEORGE'S CUP.

The French officers took the first and second places in King George's Cup competition for jumping at the Horse Show.

PERSIAN PROBLEM.

GRAVE CRISIS APPROACHIHG.

QUESTION MUST NOT DRIFT.

LAWLESSNESS REIGNS SUPREME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

"The Times" publishes a gloomy leading article with regard to Persia, expressing fears that a crisis of unusual gravity is approaching.

One aspect is, that the whole problem of the restoration of order will probably have to be tackled afresh.

The journal believes that the Swedish officers have worked arduously and gallantly, but that on the whole they have not succeeded and are not likely now to succeed.

The other aspect relates to the neutral zone in which British interests almost exclusively lie and in which except for a cities freebooters are almost supreme.

"The Times" declares that the Persian question cannot be allowed to drift for ever and that the problem of the maintenance of order may soon bring it to a head.

FINAL PARLEY WITH ALBANIAN INSURGENTS.

IF FUTILE AN ADVANCE TO BE MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, June 12.

Achmed Bey, one of the most distinguished Mahommedan leaders, has arrived at Tirana to negotiate with the insurgents. If his efforts are fruitless a general advance may be expected not later than Saturday.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

GOVERNMENT ADMITS DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, June 12.

The Government continues in office. It admits the gravity of its defeat, but considers that it would be detrimental to the country if much useful labour of the session were abandoned.

DIFFICULTIES REGARDING TAXATION.

CAPETOWN, June 12.

The "Cape Times" and the "South African News" argue strongly against the Government resigning. Nevertheless the Cabinet takes a most grave view of its position owing to the recent diminishing majority and the difficulties with some of its followers regarding taxation, which the Cabinet considers essential.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

TRIBUTE BY CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, June 12.

The House of Commons yesterday, voted an address regretting the departure of the Duke of Connaught and assuring his Majesty of the unalterable devotion of the Canadians.

Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier made eloquent speeches in which they paid a tribute to the ability, sympathy and tact of His Royal Highness.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF NEWBURY SUMMER CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

The following is the result of the Newbury Summer Cup:—

Florist	1
Marten	2
Son-in-Law	3

Eleven started. Won by two lengths. The same distance between the second and the third.

Betting: 100 to 8 against Florists, 7 to 2 Marten, 100 to 8 Son-in-Law.

BETTING ON THE HUNT CUP.

LONDON, June 12.

Bluestone 10 to 1: Drimmore and Braxted 100 to 7: Santair 18 to 1: Honeywood and Aiglon 20 to 1: Lie-abed, Ambassador and Aghdoe 25 to 1: Jarnac II 100 to 3.

NOTE—Florist is a bay four-year-old colt by Florizel II from Ladytown and was purchased at the auction sale of the late Mr. Dresden's racing stud on April 29th by the present owner for 9,000 gunieas. For some little time after Mr. Dresden's death. Florist was given a spell, and as it was considered he was short of work, he was not much fancied for the Newbury Summer Cup which accounts for the remunerative price he started at.

HOME SWEET HOME.

A PARADISE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

NOT AVAILED OF BY INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

Sir Harry Johnston in a letter to "The Times" on the subject of Indian Immigration refers to the report of English and German travellers regarding the sparse population of many parts of the Indian mountainous regions in which a paradise is still awaiting the inhabitants.

Sir Harry asks why the promoters of genuine emigration schemes in India, do not endeavour first of all to colonise to the fullest extent 200,000 square miles of habitable but unpopulated India.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

CAPTAIN CHEAPE OUT OF FORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 12.

Captains Tomkinson, Cheape, Barrett and Lockett yesterday defeated the second strongest American team (Webb, Rumsey, Deadleston and Stevenson) by eight goals to 4½.

Captain Cheape frequently missed which indicates that he is considerably handicapped by his injury. The team is consequently somewhat crippled.

KAISER'S VISIT TO AUSTRIAN HEIR APPARENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDNO, June 12.

The German Emperor has gone to Konopischt on a visit to Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

DEATH OF GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDNO, June 12.

The death is announced of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

£36,000,000 REDEEMABLE IN 22 YEARS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 12.

The Government has decided to propose a loan of £36,000,000 redeemable in 22 years.

NEW CITY LINER LAUNCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

The liner City of Nagpur (8,500 tons) has been launched at Belfast for Indian traffic.

CANADIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 12.

The underwriters of the Canadian loan take 88 per cent.

RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE.

A CLERK SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LEIPZIG, June 12.

A clerk named Rosenfeld, has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude and a fine of £500 for espionage in favour of Russia.

AMERICA CUP.

RESOLUTE'S VICTORY IN SECOND TRIAL RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, June 12.

The Resolute yesterday won the second race against the Vanitie and the Defiance by 76 seconds.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 11.

At Loughborough, Surrey beat Leicestershire by 57 runs.

Official and Personal.

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe is to lecture on "The Press in India" before the East India Association at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on the afternoon of June 17th. Lord Reay will preside.

"ZEMINDAR" PRESS CASE.

APPEAL IN CHIEF COURT

POLICY OF THE PAPER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 12.

The appeal preferred by the "Zemindar" newspaper against the order of forefeiture of its printing press and accessories came on to-day for hearing before a special bench of the Punjab Chief Court, consisting of Sir Alfred Kensington and Justices Johnstone and Rattigan.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, assisted by Rai Bahadur Pundit Sheo Narayan, Advocate, with Mr. Wallace, Inspector of Police, appeared for the Crown, while Messrs. Fazl Hussein, Manoharlal, Khalifa Shujauddin and Ooereshi appeared for the "Zemindar."

On enquiry from the Chief Justice Mr. Fazl Hossein said that the appellant was the uncle of Mr. Zaffer Ali, editor, who financed the newspaper in his absence and furnished the securities. Counsel said that the question before their Lordships was not the adjudication regarding a copy of a paper, as in the Calcutta case, but the adjudication as regards two securities worth Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively, and printing presses worth Rs. 10.000 to Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Petman here pointed out that the case before their Lordships was not one under section 124 (A) and section 153 (A), but under the Press Act. It is as Mr. Justice Stephen said in the "Comrade" case just as "a man owned a mad dog and the dog was confiscated." He referred to the report of the "Comrade" case in the Calcutta Weekly Notes.

POLICY OF THE PAPER.

Mr. Fazl Hossein said that the policy of the paper as well as Mr. Zaffer Ali's political faith was first that the British Government was best in the world; secondly, that it was most suited for the welfare of the country and specially of the Mahomedan community, and thirdly, that it had brought peace, justice and prosperity to the country. As a corollary to that faith he advocated obedience to lawful authority. Mr. Zaffer Ali was a graduate of the Aligarh College and prizeman of the Punjab University for the best translation into Urdu. The "Zemindar" newspaper was started by Mr. Zaffer Ali's father at Karmabad in 1903. His father was a retired postal superintendent. In 1909 Zaffer Ali took charge of the paper and in 1912 made it a daily newspaper. Before 1909 Mr. Zaffer Ali was in the Hyderabad State service where he served for 12 to 13 years. Mr. Zaffer Ali went to Hyderabad with Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and now drew Rs. 125 as allowance from that State. Mr. Zaffer Ali left for England for the second time about the end of last year and was still there. Counsel said he would prove the policy of the paper by referring to other articles written after the passing of the Press Act.

The Chief Judge remarked that counsel should begin in proper order. He must begin with the offending seven articles first and then may refer to other articles in explanation.

The first article, dated 29th July, 1913, was, "Behold another mosque has been pulled down," in reference to the Agra mosque which was pulled down by the Railway authorities. Counsel said the suggestion was that the Hindu employees of the railway had a hand in getting the mosque pulled down. The mosque was afterwards restored. Counsel read an article in which an Arya Samajist employee of the railway recommend that the mosque should be demolished.

Continuing, Mr. Fazul Hossein said, that the first article was written by a correspondent when on the 1st July 1913, part of the Cawnpore mosque was pulled down.

The Chief Judge drew attention to the last portion of the article which referred to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces as a "mosque breaking Lieutenant-Governor," and said, "let us see the turn of which mosque comes next."

TENDENCY OF THE ARTICLES.

His Lordship asked counsel whether the tendency of the articles was, or was not, to inflame the mind of people against Government.

Counsel admitted that the last two sentences might be called unnecessarily harsh.

The Court said the suggestion of the article was, that there was a crusade against mosques, and asked what justification there was to use this violent language against the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Fazul Hossein said the extension of Delhi, it was feared, involved the taking over of a number of mosques.

The Chief Judge said that was not in connection with Sir James Meston.

Mr. Fazul Hossein said the reference was to the capital.

The Chief Justice said that such violent language was adding fuel to the fire already existing at that time over the Cawnpore matter.

Counsel then referred to the articles over the Cawnpore mosque and said, that shorn of journalistic verbiage, they were innocent, and that their sole object was to mark the disapprobation of the view of Sir James Meston.

Mr. Justice Johnstone observed:—"Rather it was charging him with a crusade against mosques."

Coming to the references about Mr. Tyler, District Magistrate of Cawnpore, counsel said that the language was of course flowery and exaggerated, but stripped of paddings it merely meant that Mr. Tyler fell short of the standard expected of him.

About the passage "Unhesitatingly ordered a general massacre," the Court observed, it was of a violent description.

Counsel said the object was to show that the order to fire was unjustifiable.

Regarding the later passages Mr. Fazul Hossein said it merely merely rediculed the nervousness of the officials.

Mr. Petman pointed out that the language was highly inflammatory. British Officers had been compared to blood-thirsty tyrants of Central Asia like Chengiz Khan and Halaki Khan.

Mr. Fazul Hossein admitted there was a strong condemnation of the conduct of two officers. Coming to other passages Counsel said that they condemned two individual acts of Sir James Meston.

Mr. Justice Johnstone observed that it was trying to excite hatred against the Government.

Mr. Fazul Hossein submitted that Sir James Meston would continue only for five years.

The Chief Judge asked whether it was conducive to order to criticise a Lieutenanant Governor in this manner.

"NOT A SUITABLE RULER."

Counsel said the object of the article was, that Sir James was not a suitable ruler and should be replaced, as he stopped meetings so that subscriptions might not come in.

Mr. Petman said the meetings were stopped under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.

Coming to the next article Counsel said, that it referred to Bulgaria and Turkey and not to India or the British Government. Had it referred to the latter it would have been indefensible.

Mr. Petman said that the reference was general.

Mr. Fazul Hossein said that many passages in following articles praised the English Government as "Justice loving Britain."

Mr. Petman said that was by way of antithesis, for the next sentence referred to the worship of falsehood by the Government here, meaning that the Government here was dead to all notions of truth and justice.

DECADENCE OF TRUTH.

Mr. Fazul Hossein said it was common among Muslims to say that the spirit of Islam was gone and similarly the article deplored the decadence of the truth.

The next articles, Counsel said, contained criticism on Sir Edward Grey's policy. The language was hyperbolic and flowery but there was an inherent appreciation of England's traditions in spite of the adverse criticism.

Counsel next referred to the pamphlet "Come over to Macedonia" translated by the "Zemindar" and said it was an appeal to England.

Mr. Petman said the Advocate-General in Calcutta did not suggest that the pamphlet was seditious.

Counsel then read some articles other than the offending articles, showing that the "Zemindar" set itself against advances made by so called nationalists to boycott British goods as a mark of protest against Christendom's aggresive policy in Turkey and Tripoli. It had warned its readers against the Hindu doctrine of Swaraj.

Counsel was reading some passages from other articles when the Court asked him to confine himself to the point and show that the offending articles did not come under the definition in the Press Act.

Counsel then read section 4-1 and examined the meaning of Government established by law in British India and quoted 8 Bombay Law Reporter to prove that the Government did not mean any individual administrator. It could not be said that Sir James Meston was established by law in British India.

Counsel also referred to 22 Bombay and said that Government established by law meant the existing political system as opposed to any particular set of administrators.

Mr. Justice Rattigan said the reference was rather misleading.

After some discussion the Chief Judge observed that it was already half past four and postponed the case till to-morrow.

The Court house was crowded with members of the bar and a large number of spectators.

CHEMBAI FISH DRYING NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Lest the mention of our names in the recent article entitled "Chembai nuisance," appearing in your columns of the 30th ultimo, might lend the color of our acquiescence, as we have reason to suspect, to the startling statement of Dr. Fidelis Conceicao, that the drying of fish is absolutely no nuisance and that the smell is not unhealthy and thus compromise our reputation, we enter our emphatic protest, that our opinion and experience are diametrically opposed to this novel but mistaken and mischievous notion.

To state that large collections of organic matter like the fish within but a few yards of the vicinity of residential dwellings, undergoing the crude process of curing by sunlight, is not a constant menace to the health, comfort and well-being of the neighbourhood, is obviously "pronouncement too much even for the faith of the merest tyro in Hygiene.

We believe the statement is a belated echo of a popular superstition which progressive science has long ago silenced and interred.

We notice very often thousands of blue-bottle flies swarming and buzzing round the humming fish and they are the bridge as is very well established, between cholera syphoid, etc., and man. Again the fish affords abundant pabulum for the rats which must multiply enormously and migrating to the neighbouring dwellings become frightful disseminators of plague, and the fact remains that specific fevers and plague are endemic in the Chembai locality.

Yet in the teeth of the Sanitary Committees resolution upholding the fact of nuisance, to endeavour to ventilate the opinion that it is absolutely no nuisance, is to propagate a grave heresy against Public Health which demands instant refutation.—Yours etc.,

P. A. DIAS, L.M.& S.,
C. R. VEVAINA,
Municipal Councillors.

Bandra, June 12.

ANOTHER COTTON FIRE.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE ABOUT RS. 2,00,000.

1600 BALES DESTROYED.

Colaba Cotton Green was the scene of yet another destructive fire, when on Friday night a godown containing cotton and gunny bags was destroyed, the total damage to the goods and the building being estimated about Rs. 2 lakhs.

It appears that shortly after 8-30 p.m. smoke was seen issuing from the godown, situated in 2nd Pasta Lane, and being part of the estate of Parmanandas Jivandas. Information was given to the Fire Brigade, and almost all the engines from the different parts of the town quickly turned up on the scene. Assisted by a copious supply of water, the Fire Brigade set to work energetically, and brought the flames under control in little more than two hours, which must be considered a very creditable performance in view of the highly combustible nature of the material on fire. The adjacent godowns at one time stood in considerable danger of catching the flames. They were however saved, thanks to the promptitude and energy of the Brigade

When the Fire Brigade first reached the spot, the flames had made considerable progress and the godown was practically enveloped by smoke. It is therefore difficult to say with certainty whether the fire originated in the gunny bags and then spread to the cotton bales or vice versa.

The cotton bales, which numbered 1,600, belonged to Gangaram Asaram, Ramdayal Shivnarayan, Nandram Mulchand and Kishanlal Hiralal, while the gunny bags belonged to another merchant. The total damage to the cotton bales, gunny bags and the building, which is covered by insurance, is estimated about Rs. 2 lakhs.

The conflagration attracted quite a number of people to the scene, and the police under Superintendent Canty and Inspectors Guider, Fuller, Newby and others maintained excellent order. Mr. Fields, Assistant to the Municipal Water Inspector, was also present to see that the fire engines got a copious supply of water.

The fire was brought under control before 11 p.m., though it continued smouldering after that.

A remarkable fact in connection with outbreak is that it occurred on the western half of the Cotton Green, which had hitherto been left entirely untouched by the recent epidemic of fires. All the previous fires had broken out in godowns on the eastern half of the Green, and this is the first instance of an outbreak occurring on the western half, which is separated from the other by the tramway lines.

ANOTHER FIRE.

A godown in which was stored hemp, belonging to Rowji Damji, and situated at the junction of Visaji and Bhandar Streets, was discovered to be on fire shortly before 7 p.m. on Friday. It spread to another godown, containing crockery and next to a godown in which fuel was stored. The three godowns were burnt the damage done in the three cases being Rs. 4,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 300 respectively. These godowns formed part of a range of godowns belonging to Shivji Virdhur and the damage to the building is estimated about Rs. 1,500. The fire was put out in about half an hour by the Fire Brigade. A fireman and a lascar were slightly injured and removed to hospital. After being treated there they were allowed to go to their stations.

The damage was covered by insurance.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

ALLEGED CHANGING OF NAMES IN PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Printing press and the Calcutta University are holding a joint enquiry in connection with the charge of alleged changing of names while the "Calcutta Government Gazette" was being printed.

This "Gazette" contained the names of the successful candidates in the Intermediate and Matriculation examinations. After the Gazette was out it was discovered that the name of an unsuccessful candidate in the Intermediate examination appeared in the place of a successful one, though the advance copy and final proof contained the name of the successful candidate. Several compositors have been suspended.

THE MISSING POLICE OFFICER.

BODY FOUND IN THE HOOGHLY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The body of Inspector Chamberlain, who disappeared mysteriously on Tuesday night, was discovered yesterday in the Hooghly at Kidderpore.

The unfortunate man was subject to fits and it is supposed that during one of these attacks he wandered to the river side and fell into water. Some years ago he disappeared in a similar manner and was missing for three days. He leaves a widow and one child.

A correspondent of "The Englishman" writes:—

With reference to the invitations Lord Carmichael has received both from H. E. Lord Willingdon and H. E. Lord Pentland to visit them at Mahableshwar and Ootacamund respectively it is understood, says a Calcutta contemporary, that His Excellency's engagements will not permit of any such visits this year. With respect to 1915 it is too early at present to make any statement, but if such visits were to take place they would only be practicable during the month of April after the Budget has been dealt with and before the Darjeeling season has begun.

GAZETTE OF IDDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 12.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel G. M. Kirkpatrick becomes Director of Military Operations with temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice Hamilton Gordon. Colonel B. Holloway, Deputy Secretary, has four months' leave. Major F. B. Hill, 40th Pathans, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonels Penatwala and Strickland, both I. M. S. become Colonels, vice Colonels Cambell and Roe retired. Major Percy Jones, Behar Light Horse, has been given the Volunteer Officers' decoration.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. H. Heyes is posted as Political Agent at Bahrein. Major J. C. Simpson becomes Commandant South Waziristan.

Mr. E. H. Wallace C. S. reverts to Madras.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Justice Chapman and Mr. Justice Hasan Imam are granted one month privilege leave each from 4th August.

The services of Captain N. N. G. McVean I. M. S. are place at the disposal of the Bombay Government. Captain C. H. Cross I. M. S. temporarily goes to Madras. Captain S. C. Chackerbutty I. M. S. goes to Assam. Major M. Corry I. M. S. Delhi. Captain Newcomb I. M. S. is appointed probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Department, Calcutta. Captain H. St. Pulfor. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, reverts to military duty. Lieut. Blandy, 9th Rifles, is employed with the Burma Military Police. Mr. A. Rajagopala Ayyar, Assistant Comptroller-General, is granted two months' leave. Mr. Jagat Prasad has been posted as Assistant Comptroller-General. Mr. F. Obyrne has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Post and Telegraphs Delhi.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood C. S., Political Secretary, has been appointed Member of Board of Management, Indian Peoples Famine Trust, vice Sir Henry McMahon resigned.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Importation is prohibited of a weekly Hindi paper called "Hindusthani" published in Mauritius. Mr. J. McNeill C. S. reverts to Bombay.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. J. C. Matthew reverts to Bombay. Rev. W. Thomson is appointed Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal. Major Mackie I. M. S. is granted three months' leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Railway Board have sanctioned detailed surveys being carried out by the agency of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company for the following lines of railways on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge, viz. (1) from Meerut to Roorkee a distance of about 78 miles; (2) from Meerut to Gurhmuktesar, a distance of about 28 miles. Detailed survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Hotgi Junction station to Sholapur, a distance of 10.25 miles. A partial resurvey being carried out by the agency of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Company for a line of railway on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge from Swabi to Charsadda via Mardan, a station on the Howshera Dargai Railway, a total distance of 48.05 miles.

The Army Annual Act has been published in the current issue of the Gazette of India.

TORRENTIAL RAIN AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 12.

The heavy downpour of Thursday evening which made a remarkable difference in the atmosphere, was followed this afternoon by a thunderstorm, accompanied by torrential rain which continued for over an hour. The weather however remains steamy.

The Bombay Government have already assembled here and visitors are coming in singly or in groups for the season, but a great many bungalows still remain to be taken up, probably because the rents are prohibitive.

DACOITY AT FARIDPUR.

RS. 4,000 OF PLUNDER SECURED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

A dacoity is reported to have occurred at Faridpur on May 26th in which plunder valued at Rs. 4,000 was secured. The dacoits, sixteen in number, surrounded the house of Mohun Kumdu at about 1 a.m., burst open the door and having terrified the inmates with lathies and firearms, rifled a safe and took away jewellery of the value stated above. The dacoits are understood to have been Bengalis.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHCOD.

The Senior Class of the Students' Brotherhood will reopen its Sessions from to-morrow when Prof. Louis Peltier, will give the Opening Lecture of the Session at 9 a. m., in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on "Cinematograph in Schools, Colleges and Laboratories." Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, will preside.

The Junior Class of the Brotherhood, which used to be hitherto held at the Premises of the Aryan Education Society's High School will henceforward be held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood (Dr. Prabhaker's House, Girgaon). The Class will be conducted to-morrow by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, when he will expound "Mathew Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth."

MAHANT MURDER CASE.

A SUSPECT RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, June 12.

The man who was arrested recently on suspicion of being Jumnadas, an accused in the Mahant murder case has been released having proved a different identity.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE

[illegible] AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 12.

Mr. Hadow's cross-examination was continued in the sessions trial at Delhi this morning.

In answer to counsel for defence, Mr. Hadow said Amir Chand's name had been for some time on the C. I. D. register No. 10. Witness said Amir Chand was suspected of circulating seditious literature and associating with others similarly engaged.

When pressed to give the names of these associates, Mr. Hadow claimed privilege and refused.

Asked if Amir Chand was respected by the Delhi people, Mr. Hadow said, Amir chand appeared to have been held in high esteem by the missionaries of the Cambridge Mission in Delhi.

Asked if Amir Chand moved in decent society, Mr. Hadow said, he moved in missionary society, more witness could not state. Mr. Hadow also said Abad Behari was a political suspect.

Inspector Brijlal who assisted Mr. Petrie in making a search of Amir Chand's house, swore that the hole in the wall of the room where the bomb cap was found, was not there when the house was searched. It had been made since. Witness marked on the plan the spot where he found the bomb cap on the floor of this room. This spot was in a remote corner of the room from the hole made in the wall.

Brijlal was being examined by the prosecution when the Court adjourned for the day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day, large business was reported with a wider field of operations than usual of late. The transactions included:—

Banks.—Bank of Bengal 1,672½; Bengal National 23.

Coal.—Bhalgora 24½; Baraboni 13 1/5; Burrakur 17; Kuardi 13; Lakura 17½; Phularitand 6; Raneegunge 21½; South Govindpore 8¾.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord.) 63; Delta (ord.) 130; Howrah (pref.) 93½; Northbrook 12½.

Tea.—Hattikhira 25 1/8; Hoolungooree 167; Srihannah 17½.

Miscellaneous.—Calcutta Tramways (ord.) 102.

Debentures.—Buchwood Estate 103; Gouripore (jute) 100.

Cotton.—Dunbar (ord.) 15½; Dunbar (pref.) 36.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

LEAVING FOR POONA.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 12.

Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon and party arrived here at 6 p.m. to-day from Mysore by motor having visited the Kunigal stud farm en route. There will be a dinner party at the Residency to-night.

Their Excellencies visit the Salvation Army, Tata Silk Farm, to-morrow morning and after breakfast will motor out to the remount depot at Hosur returning towards evening.

Another dinner party will be given at the Residency to-morrow night, after which the distinguished visitors will leave by special train from the City station for Poona via Guntakal.

BANK OF RANGOON LTD.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 12.

The net profit of the Bank of Rangoon Limited for the half-year ended 31st May 1914, after making provision for bad or doubtful debts amounts to Rs. 66,251-7-8 brought forward from the previous half-year, the total available for distribution is Rs. 1,07,940-0-9. The directors have allocated this as follows:—Interest dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum free of income tax for six months ended 31st May 1914 and payable on 15th July 1914, Rs. 40,000, to balance carried forward to next account Rs. 67,940-0-9.

BOMRAY POLICE CRICKET CLUB.

JUNE.

Sunday 7th, Inter Police Game.
Friday 19th Y. M. C. A. (12 M. D.)
Saturday 20th, R. I. M. C. C.
Sunday 21st B. B. & C. I. Ry.
Saturday 27th, Inter Police.

JULY.

Saturday 4th New High School.
Sunday 5th Inter Police Game.
Saturday 11th, Army and Navy.
Sunday 12th, King, King & Co.
Saturday 25th, Gas Company.
Sunday 26th Telegraph C. C.

AUGUST.

Saturday 1st, R. I. M. C. C.
Saturday 8th, New High School.
Sunday 9th, Islam Gymkhana.
Saturday 15th, Municipality.
Sunday 16th Byculla Club.
Saturday 22nd, Hindu Gymkhana.
Sunday 23rd, Telegraph.
Saturday 29th, Army and Navy.
Sunday 30th, Telugu Cricket Club.

SEPTEMBER.

Saturday 5th, King, King & Co.
Friday 17th, Y. M. C. A. (12 M.D.)
Saturday 19th, Parsi Baronet.
Sunday 20th, Byculla Club.
Saturday 26th, Municipality.

OCTOBER.

Saturday 4th Islam Gymkhana.

It is understood that the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department have under consideration, and will probably shortly issue a resolution on Co-operation in India.

BARANGORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

VERDICT OF THE ASSESSORS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The hearing of the Baranagore Conspiracy Case was concluded to-day before Mr. Panton, Sessions Judge of Alipore, and two assessors.

In this case Khagendra and another were charged under section 20 of Arms Act and 120 (B) of Indian Penal Code.

Counsel having addressed the Court the Judge explained to the assessors the offences with which the accused had been charged and asked their opinion about the case.

The first assessor said that two accused are guilty of possessing arms without a license and keeping them concealed.

As regards the charge of conspiracy no sufficient proof has been given by the prosecution and in his opinion the charge of conspiracy must fail.

The second assessor said he agreed with his colleague.

The Judge said he would deliver judgment on Monday.

COLOUR AND HEAT.

THE SCIENCE OF SUMMER LIVING.

Who that has delighted in the exhilarating influence of the morning sun these last few days can doubt that the effects of light upon health are not as profound as they are immediate? Sunlight is Nature's greatest drug, says "The Times." The term is used advisedly, since just as in the case of a drug, abuse of the remedy may be followed by disastrous consequences. While we enjoy the brilliant days thatsummer may have in store, it is well to realize that light contains dangerous as well as health-giving qualities and understand how to use it to the best hygienic advantage.

Sunlight is composed of various coloured rays, the most important of which are the red, the blue, and the ultra-violet. The red are the heat rays and have the effect of stimulating brain activity. Pansini, of Naples refers to a case where workers in a room with red glass windows became after a time dangerously excited, and mentions that small-pox patients submitted to red-ray treatment developed dreadful hallucinations. The red rays are the probable cause of sun and heat strokes.

The obvious inference is that in hot summer weather red should not be adopted as a colour for hats, parasols, or clothes. Even white, which transmits all the rays of the sun, is hotter than, say, black, which transmits none of them.

RED AS A NERVE TONIC.

Red light, in moderate amount, is a splendid whip to jaded nerves, and when the weather is not too hot red clothing undoubtedly increases this effect and produces a mental influence of a beneficial kind upon the wearer.

Blue light, on the other hand, is soothing—in big doses it is depressing. To place a melancholic in a room with blue blinds or under a blue parasol would be a mistake. Blue light baths are given in cases of over-excitement, neuralgia, and muscular rheumatism, and are often very helpful. Blue, however, allows the ultra-violet rays to pass through it, and hence is not suitable for hot weather wear.

These ultra-violet rays are, with the X-rays and radium, among the most remarkable physical phenomena known. They possess the power of destroying animal tissues with great rapidity. This may be proved in various ways. If a white man goes to the tropics and fails to exercise proper care the ultra-violet rays of the sun will soon produce an acute inflammation of his skin which may lay him up for several weeks. In England, where the sun's rays are much less powerful, sunburn is a small matter, and is usually regarded as the inevitable first step towards "a healthy tan."

NATURE'S SUNSHADE.

Now it should be realized that there is nothing specially healthy about a "tanned" skin. Tan is merely Nature's sunshade against the ultra-violet rays. So soon as the skin is exposed to these there is developed in its superficial layers a film of brown pigment which acts as a filter and shuts out the harmful influence.

The City man has a white face—that is an untanned face—because the soot in the city atmosphere effectually filters the sunlight and eliminates the ultra-violet rays. When he goes to the country he suffers at once. This suffering, however, is by no means a healthy process in itself and should certainly be avoided, or at least reduced from a rapid to a slow process. The practice of exposing one's face to direct sunlight in order to get sunburnt is both absurd and dangerous.

The most obvious precaution is a big sun hat. The colour of this should be light brown (Panama)—a hint furnished by nature. White is of little value. In the case of women greens and (except in very hot weather) reds are quite satisfactory. A blue parasol, on the other hand, is an invitation to sunburn. Most of the Indian pith helmets are lined with green. This colour has the advantage that it keeps out both the ultra-violet and hot red rays. Face creams and other translucent preparations are, of course, of little value. Similarly a room decorated in green is delightfully cool; irritating rays are absorbed, and also— according to some investigators—flies are driven off. The house fly does certainly seem to object to the various shades of green.

LIGHT AS A MEDICINE.

On the other hand, the ultra-violet rays, though harmful to the skin, are a powerful germ killer. This is one of the reasons why the tops of mountains are so free from bacterial life—the atmosphric filter being very "thin" there—and why cities are such a breeding ground for it. Glass is another filter for these rays, and therefore windows should be rigorously kept open and—except in case of great heat—curtains and blinds abolished. In this way natural disinfection is encouraged. Rooms into which the sun never shines are rightly suspected of being unhealthy.

LONDON LETTER.

POLITICAL TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE PROSPECTS OF A DISSOLUTION.

THE CRISIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MRS BESANT'S MANIFESTO.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL:

Never has a great Constitutional event, says our London correspondent, passed more quietly than the third reading of the Home Rule Bill.

The prospects of a dissolution in the early autumn are freely canvassed. Sir Edward Grey and other Ministers are pressing for an appeal to the country but Mr. Lloyd George opposes.

The immigrant crisis in British Columbia has again focussed the attention of the British public on the grave question of the future position of British Indian subjects in the Empire.

A notable letter from Mrs. Besant appealing for political freedom in India appears in "The Times."

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 29.

A month ago, if any one had asked what circumstances would be likely to attend the final passing of the Home Rule Bill, he would certainly have been told that the country was in for an upheaval. If a provisional government and civil war were not proclaimed, at any rate there would be a tremendous outburst of Carsonism; at the very least Ulster would conceive and carry out some great spectacular *coup*. And it may be that this is actually in preparation: that before this letter has been for many hours on the sea the Whitsuntide holiday will be enlivened by reports of a demonstration more effective than the gun-running adventure of April. Sir Edward Carson, as in duty bound, declares that the Bill will never be law in Ulster; and he is spending the holiday along with those other chief conspirators, Lord Londonderry and Captain Craig. We are growing accustomed to surprises. But never has a great constitutional event passed more quietly than the third reading, for the third time, of the Home Rule Bill; and, with that indifference to possibilities which belongs to the national character, we await the automatic Royal Assent under the Parliament Act without apparent concern. For, truth to tell, many more absorbing things have been happening. There has been the distressing tragedy which has ended the brilliant exploits of Gustav Hamel, finest of all the conquerors of the air. The Derby has been won by a horse with an Indian name, a French training, and an American owner. The canteen scandal has revealed once again how hollow is the conventional pretence that European officers and gentlemen are incapable of taking bribes. And, moreover, imperial affairs at the moment present more than one very interesting problem.

AFTER IPSWICH.

The Opposition press (need it be said?) indulged in a whoop of delight over the Ipswich result. After the defeat Mr. Masterman's nearest supporters explained that they knew all along he had no chance, and Mr. Masterman himself (a Cabinet Minister twice defeated, and with no immediate prospect of recovering a seat in the House) is probably wondering why his chief should have insisted upon his trying a constituency for which he was peculiarly unfitted. The two sides, of course, put their own explanations on the event. The Opposition reckons it a great blow to the Government—as no doubt it is, though not nearly so great a blow as it would have been if Ipswich were in the North of England. Curious, by the bye, how Liberal politicians regard the opinion of the North as the only opinion that matters! The one thing that seems clear beyond all doubt is that Mr. Masterman was not beaten on Home Rule, but by the unpopularity of the Insurance Act, with the administration of which he has been closely associated. The Tories made it a fight on this issue, and oddly enough, even Sir Edward Carson appeared in Ipswich to denounce "the hated Act." Well, the event is a nasty experience for Mr. Masterman, who on entering the Government a few years ago seemed to be a politician of quite exceptional promise, though since then he appears to have lost pretty nearly everything—except his place in the Cabinet. But do the by-elections, coupled with the formal passing of the Home Rule Bill, make an early general election more probable? The general opinion is that they do. Liberal officials are talking freely of a dissolution in the early autumn, if not in July, and it is understood that several powerful members of the Cabinet—notably Sir Edward Grey—are pressing the case for an immediate appeal to the country. But the most powerful Minister of all is for delay. Mr. Lloyd George, I am assured, is throwing all his weight on this side. The Government cannot win an election without him, and, naturally, he does not want the ordeal to come until the new taxation is established, the land policy definitely launched, and some of the muddles of National Insurance straightened out.

THE CRISIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I take for granted that the Indian public has been kept fully informed of the course of events in British Columbia since the arrival at Vancouver of the Komagata Maru, with her cargo of 375 Indian immigrants. Hitherto English opinion has been indifferent to the conflict over the admission of Indians into the Canadian Dominion, but this dramatic challenge has had the effect of waking up the British press. Throughout the week the medical examination of the passengers on the Komagata Maru has been going forward—an unnecessary formality, it would seem, if they are to be kept out of the colony. "The Times" correspondent at Victoria, (B. C.), stated some days ago that the immigrants were unaware of the Order in Council prohibiting the entry of artisans and labourers, and believed that the only prohibition they would have to fight was the one forbidding the entrance of immigrants who had not come by a continuous journey from their country of origin. The issue is now before the courts, and presumably the decision will not be reached for several weeks. What in the meantime is to become of the immigrants? They cannot remain on the ship, for stores are said to be limited. Supplies are being sent on board by Indian settlers in Vancouver, but it is fairly obvious that the public health authorities cannot allow the vessel to remain at its moorings in the harbour until the slow processes of law and the Dominion Government have reached a term. It is stated to-day that out of the whole number only about 20 may be permitted to land, these being able to prove that they have already resided in the Dominion. Colonial opinion, as we should expect, is united against the Indians. "We cannot," says one Victoria paper, "for economic reasons permit them to enter; if we did we would be swamped with an influx of people whose standards are vastly different from ours, and whose presence in large numbers would create disturbances of a most dangerous character."

CHINESE TO BE ADMITTED.

What kind of disturbance? It may be asked. One answer to that question is furnished in the latest telegrams, for we are told that in a few days 500 fresh Chinese immigrants are expected at Vancouver, and they will be allowed to land because they can pay the toll of 500 dollars, (£100 equal to Rs. 1,500) a head. This, as Indian readers will recognise, brings out the anomaly of the situation more sharply than anything else could do. What *is* the basis of the exclusion policy? It is not opposition to Asiatics as such, for Chinese are admitted freely on condition that they pay the toll. That, doubtless, is theoretically counted a severe restriction; but in practice it is not, for if the Chinese immigrant is without funds, there are private or collective agencies for accommodating him at the moment of landing—the loan being a sound investment because of the practical certainty of repayment in that land of unlimited opportunity. Again, the Canadian opposition is not to immigrants of a lower economic status than the white population: if it were the Chinese would be kept out. Nor can it be an objection based upon health, character, or working capacity, for the Indians going to British Columbia are largely Sikhs or otherwise belonging to the hardier races of Northern India. Canada, then, is not closing her doors against Asiatics, or against all non-European artisans, traders, and professional men. She is closing them against the Indian subjects of the King-Emperor; refusing to fellow-citizens of the Empire the rights and opportunities freely accorded to other Oriental nations.

A GROTESQUE SITUATION.

The situation is grotesque. A few days ago the Toronto correspondent of "The Times" took occasion to state the position of the Dominion Government in a few words, as follows:—

> It is politically impossible for any Canadian Government to abandon control over the admission of Hindus or Asiatics. It is simple and natural enough to say that British subjects in India should have equal rights and privileges with all other British subjects in this country. The question, however, has to be settled by facts and not by sentiment. No Imperial pressure upon the Dominions in this matter could be wisely attempted. No such pressure could prevail. It is desirable that this should be understood in India. The right and the determination of Canada to establish its own ideals of civilization must be asserted and recognized.

As a statement of the impotence of the Imperial Government, that is sufficiently accurate. It is perfectly well known that the Colonial Office can exercise no authority over a self-governing colony, still less over a powerful dominion such as Canada or South Africa. If any Colonial Secretary attempted to do so, the fabric of the self-governing Empire would straightway begin tumbling to pieces. The Home Government is aware of this. It realises that at any moment an imperial crisis may be precipitated; and the compartively small number of people who watch the real movements of colonial opinion and sentiment know that a rupture with the Mother Country is more likely to occur over this question than over any other. Crtainly no Government having a man like Mr. Harcourt at the Colonial Office is in the least likely to offer any serious opposition to the Colonial Governments in connection with the racial issue. We are faced, therefore, with what looks like an insoluble problem—a problem which the enterprise of Gurdit Singh has brought home to the British public in most striking fashion. "I intend," said Gurdit Singh to the Canadians, "to use every legitimate course I can pursue to make sure if it is true that East Indians will not be permitted to land in your country." By legal judgment and executive decree Canada will declare that they cannot, except in those few cases in which domiciliary rights have been acquired. And what then?

B. C. AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The matter is one of large imperial policy, and it is fairly clear that no reasonable conclusion will be reached until the whole question has been discussed upon a thoroughly comprehensive basis. It is characteristic of the casual and timid temper prevailing in our imperial affairs that so far, not only has no attempt been made to bring the dispute to the test of full debate, but it has been deliberately barred from the agenda of the periodic Imperial Conference. The question, though essentially one, has variations in different parts of the Empire. For example, as the "Daily News" points out this morning, there is an important difference between the claims of the Indians in South Africa and the demand made in Canada:

> The South African Hindus have accepted, with very slight qualifications recognised by the South African Government, the principle of exclusion. They have been fighting for decent treatment of such Indians as live in South Africa. That claim had its complications owing to the dread by white labour and commerce of the competition of Asiatic labour; but once the shutting of further immigration was accepted the question was reduced to manageable limits. The claim of the Indians now seeking of enter Canada is a claim as British Subjects to enter Canada freely and without restrictions.

MRS. BESANT'S MANIFESTO.

Very opportunely there comes, at this precise moment, a pronouncement from Mrs. Besant which should be of material service to the Indian cause. As your readers know, Mrs. Besant's attitude in regard to Indian political affairs has undergone changes which from time to time have brought her into conflict with the Indian reform party. Her present phase is decidedly more satisfactory from the Indian point of view than that of a few years ago, when as president of the Central Hindu College she set herself in opposition to the national movement. For some time past her utterances have been growing more liberal, and during her recent visit to England she has delivered addresses which amount to a declaration of substantial agreement with the National Congress. To-day she has come out decisively. In a long letter to "The Times," dignified with large type, Mrs. Besant reviews the principal questions which demand attention from British statesmanship in the immediate future. I need not summarize the letter, for it will be reproduced in your news columns. Mrs. Besant points out that emigration from India is rendered necessary by the economic dislocation brought about through the extension of mechanical industry; and she expresses the view that if, in defiance of the principle of equal justice, the British Colonies continue to exclude Indians, **India on its part will** insist on excluding Colonials. She tells her English readers that the events of the last few years have inflicted a rude shock on the Indian belief in the British love of liberty and justice; the repression of free speech, prohibition of public meetings, the Press laws, house-searches by the police, deportation without trial, espionage,—in short, "Russian methods used by free England, and the forfeiture of the freedom of all law-abiding people because a few desperadoes have committed crimes." After referring to the constant social indignities to which Indians are subjected,—the most educated and wellbred, no less than those of humbler standing,—Mrs. Besant restates the political demands of the Indian people, and it is encouraging to note that she lays emphasis upon the need of abolishing the Press Act. "India," she concludes, "is awakened into national self-conciousness, and her tie with Great Britain can only be preserved by her freedom. Free, she will be the buttress of the Empire; subject, she will be a perpetual menace to its stability." This is good sense and sound politics, and we may be glad that it should come from Mrs. Besant, who, for all her unhappy entanglements, undoubtedly retains a considerable influence in England. She addresses a great audience, and, a point worth noting, she has the ear of a large body of people who are interested in theosophical ideas and share Mrs. Besant's admiration of India on the religious or sentimental side. In political matters, probably the majority of those people are in the reactionary camp, so that it may be reckoned no small gain for the reform case to reach them through a voice they are accustomed to heed.

THE BESANT APPEAL JUDGMENT.

On Monday (May 25th) the Privy Council judgment in Mrs. Besant's appeal case was given by Lord Moulton. It dealt almost entirely with the question of jurisdiction, which was, of course, the sole ground of the appeal; but incidentally the judgment contained an important declaration on the question of guardianship. "As in this country, so among the Hindus", said his Lordship, "the father is the natural guardian of his children during their minorities, but this guardianship is in the nature of a sacred trust, and he cannot therefore during his lifetime substitute another person to be guardian in his place." It was not, and could not, be disputed that the plaintiff remained the guardian of his children, notwithstanding that he had affected to substitute the defendant. This, you would say, is clear enough; but having laid down the fact and right in what appeared to be unqualified terms, Lord Moulton went on to argue that the real question was whether the plaintiff was still entitled to exercise the functions of guardian and resume the custody of his sons, and alter the scheme which had been formulated for their education"—a statement which, to those of us who do not pretend to find our way amid the confussions of the law, may seem sufficiently astounding. Apart from this important point, the judgment was concerned with the procedure in India, and we already knew, from the few words accompanying the decision some weeks ago, that the Judicial Committee held the case to have been wholly misconceived.

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

The Bill to amend the Secretary of State's Council was introduced in the House of Lords at the beginning of the week, without a speech. It differs in at least one respect from the proposals outlined by Lord Crewe in July last. The Bill provides that the Council shall consist of not less than seven or more than ten members; two at least to be domiciled in India. These shall be selected from persons whose names appear on a list chosen by the non-official members of the Legislative Councils. The salary is to be raised to its former figure of £1,200, with an additional allowance of £600 a year to the members domiciled in India. The clauses referring to the proposed distribution of powers on the portfolio system will be keenly scrutinized in India. They appear to be drawn very widely: for they provide that rules and orders may be made for enabling powers of Secretary of State in Council to be exercised otherwise than at a meeting of the Council, and, where necessary for that purpose, for dispensing with any requirement of the principal Act (of 1858) as to the concurrence of the majority." Further the Bill enlarges the statutory powers of the Secretary of State in the matter of sending secret corders to the Government of India without communicating them to the Council. Perhaps the most interesting point to be noted is that when Lord Courtney, at the conference with the Congress delegates on May 14th, suggested as an alternative to direct election that the Indian members should be chosen from a panel; he was speaking with knowledge of what was in the Bill. It is doubtful whether time will permit of its going through this Session, though doubtless we shall have a full dress debate in the Lords. In any case, however, its progress will have to be closely watched. As it stands, it is a thoroughly official measure, ignoring the principle of direct election and, apparently, opening the door to all the mischief attendant upon the institution of portfolios and the abandonment of the strictly advisory functions of the India Office Council.

GURKHA-MAHOMEDAN FRACAS AT DACCA.

ELEVEN GURKHAS DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, June 12.

Eleven Gurkhas arrested in connection with the recent disturbance have been discharged for want of evidence.

The prosecution of the twelfth accused who is himself wounded, began yesterday before the Additional Magistrate. The accused is alleged to have made a confession. None of the witnesses examined to-day could identify the accused.

PENSIONS AND INCOME TAX'

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

The Government of India have now decided that in the case of pensioners, whether civil or military, who receive pension at the rate of less than Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem, no deduction on account of income-tax shall be made by the officer disbursing the pension, merely because in any particular month the amount actually drawn on account of the pension exceeds that limit.

PAREL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

DETAILS OF THE BUILDING.

In the current issue of the "Indian Medical Gazette", some particulars are given of the plan of the proposed School of Tropical Medicine at Parel.

The premises which at present house the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel are to be made over to the school to be altered and adopted to its needs. The building will consist of two blocks situated at right angles to each other. There will be two stories to the building. The ground floor has for the present been reserved for the manufacture of anti-plague vaccine, for the media room, for stores, and for an office.

On the first floor, in the northern block rooms will be provided for the Director, the Manager and for a waiting room. In the centre block there will be a large general laboratory for 22 students with a room for the demonstrator. In the centre of the building there will be a large Lecture Hall and Museum. At the back of the Central Block on the north will be a laboratory for the helminthologist and close by a long verandah with a N.-E. aspect where there will be plenty of room for research workers in helminthology and near to this a Library and Reading Room. The rest of this floor will provide accommodation for the entomologist and research workers in entomology.

As regards the second floor, its northern portion will provide rooms for the protozoologist and two rooms for private research workers. The long verandah on this floor with a N.-E. aspect will provide accommodation for workers in pathology, with two large rooms for the pathologist and his assistant. There will also be a large general Chemical Laboratory with a room for the Chemist. It is expected that these arrangements will be ready by next January.

When the King Edward Memorial Hospital which is to be established at Parel, comes into existence, it is expected that fifty beds will be available for the use of students and workers at the Parel school.

PORTER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At the morgue, yesterday, the acting Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, held on inquest touching the death of Lalbahadur Sitlabux (20), a Purdshi, employed as a porter at Mahaluxmi station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The evidence showed that the deceased was walking on the railway lines between Mahaluxmi and Grant Road stations on Thursday evening, when he was knocked down by the buffer of the engine of a fast local train proceeding in the same direction. The evidence further showed that the driver of the engine had blown the whistle.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

To cope with the increase of crime in the Punjab it is suggested that a Deputy Inspectir-General of Police should be appointed to every civil division of the province.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ALTERATION IN CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, is to be brought forward at the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Bill is as follows:—

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, (hereinafter called "the said Act"); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1 For section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"5. (1) The Board shall consist of seventeen members, that is to say, of seven elective-trustees, nine nominee-trustees, and a chairman.

(2) Of the nine nominee-trustees one shall be a military officer serving in the Bombay Brigade, and not less than three shall be natives of India residing in the City of Bombay."

2. Section 31 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is considered desirable to increase the number of Trustees, because the presence on the Board of a military officer intimately acquainted with the defences of the port and competent to explain the military requirements and other arrangements necessary in time of war would add greatly to the efficiency of the war regulations for the entry of vessels into the port, and the harmony with which they are worked. Clause 1 of the Bill effects the necessary changes in section 5 of the Act.

With the institution of a sinking fund under the provisions of Bombay Act III of 1913, section 31 of the Act of 1879 has become superfluous. Clause 2 repeals this section.

MONSOON MISLAID.

AN OPPRESSIVE NIGHT IN BOMBAY

From the point of view of weather yesterday was a most peculiar day.

In the morning it was bright and sunny but at about 9 o'clock clouds commenced to form and an hour later there was heavy rain in some parts of the city. At Grant Road station, for instance, a heavy shower commenced to fall at ten minutes to 10, and rain was coming steadily five minutes later when one of the suburban trains left. Before the train had gone many hundred yards, it ran out of the shower zone, and at Charni Road and thence into the city there had not been a drop.

At the time of writing it has been trying to rain in the Fort for a couple of hours. Clouds have hung low over the city, but thus far there has been no rain. Conditions appear to be all in favour of a thunderstorm, and a storm would do us a good turn in Bombay by clearing and cooling the atmosphere.

On Thursday night the weather was exceedingly oppressive. From mid-night onwards there was not a breath of air, and though one has no means of saying what the temperature was it must have been very high. To move out of range of a fan was to break into a profuse perspiration.

By this time in June there has usually been a good deal of rain the average fall from the 1st to the 12th being 4.44. This year we have only had a third of an inch, and so are 4.12 inches behind.

Poona is luckier, for on Thursday evening and again yesterday afternoon there were thonderstorms there.

As to the monsoon, it seems to have been quite mislaid, for the mail steamer arriving yesterday reported slight monsoon in the earlier stages of the voyage across the Arabian Sea and none in the later.

It is intended to place on a pedestal in the Central Hall of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, under the great dome, a marble bust or Queen Victoria in the early years of her reign. Lord Curzon has informed the Trustees that the King has now graciously given his permission for the bust in Windsor Castle, executed by Sir Francis Chantrey in 1839, to be copied. Sir Thomas Brock, R.A., has undertaken the commission, and hopes to complete it within the next three years.

ADULTERATED GHEE.

SUBJECT FOR INQUIRY BY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The report of the committee appointed by the Corporation regarding the contract to be given for skinning dead animals is not yet ready as no meeting was held after the Corporation adjourned in May last.

Some development has, however, occurred during the interval and it is believed that as a result of it the committee will make a unanimous report, with which the Commissioner will be in entire agreement, to the effect that the Commissioner's original recommendation be withdrawn and that the contract be given to Messrs. Haji Noormahomed and Haji Isa, the highest tenderers.

It appears that after the last committee meeting, the Commissioner wrote to Messrs. Noor Mahomed and Isa, to whom the contract is given on a monthly system at present, in pursuance of a Corporation resolution, that he was unable to agree with the arrangement the contractors had arrived at, namely, of destroying the fat, observing that there was the strongest reason to fear that though the contractors might not make any profit by it, their servants and employees, instead of destroying it, would secretly export and sell it. He, therefore, asked them to preserve the fat and colour it according to the process prescribed by the Municipal authorities.

To this the contractors replied by saying that the value of fat was of no consideration to them and that they had demolished the shed and disposed of the boiling utensils used in connection with the operation for removing the fat.

The Commissioner sent another letter to the contractors stating that the colouring of the fat with a distinctive colour was one of the conditions of last year's contract and that he had never authorised them to demolish the shed and dispose of the boiling utensils. He insisted on the fat being preserved, coloured and inspected by the staff. He, however, added in his letter that the contractors were at liberty, if they desired, to discuss the matter personally with him, but he held out little prospect of his being able to modify the orders already given.

The contractors, thereupon, saw the Commissioner and asked him to pay a visit to the Chimbur grounds where the animals were skinned. The Commissioner eventually agreed to this, and went to the grounds with Dr. Goldsmith on a Sunday but about half an hour earlier than the appointed time and saw for himself the process of skinning as well as the disposal of the meat and fat, which were totally destroyed by vultures within five minutes. Apparently that satisfied the Commissioner and he wrote back to the contractors saying "After inspecting the methods of disposal now adopted I have decided to allow you for the present to continue the practice of destroying the fat with the meat as an experimental measure." He also gave them the contract for the month of June at the tendered rate.

In course of the committee's enquiry into this matter, it transpired that a huge quantity of fat of dead animals was imported in tins in Bombay and disposed of for adulterating *ghee*. This was admitted by the Deputy Health Officers who were examined by the committee, and it also seems to be the opinion held by the Commissioner that fat is used for such a purpose, for he, too, in his first letter to the contractors referred to it. To pursue this matter further and to get at facts, Mr. Hoseinbhoy A. Lalji, at whose instance the contract matter was referred to the committee, has given notice of his intention to move the following proposition at the next meeting of the Corporation:

That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to an extract from the "Hablul Matin" of the 27th May 1914, regarding the action taken by the Calcutta Corporation against sweetmeat vendors for manufacturing sweets with "ghee" containing an inordinate amount of foreign fat.

That in view of the fact that a large quantity of imitation or adulterated ghee is passing as pure ghee for human consumption in the City to the imminent danger to the public health as also thereby violating the religious principles of the very large population of the City, the Commissioner be requested to report on a large number of questions bearing on the subject.

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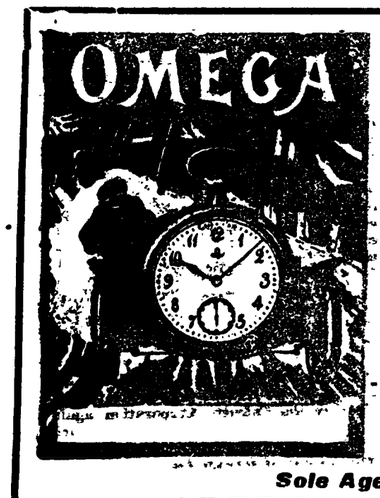

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COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

ELECTION OF INDIAN MEMBERS.

The following is the text of the Bill to amend the law as to the Council of India, which was introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Crewe on Monday last (May 25), and read a first time:—

1.—(1) The Council of India constituted under the Government of India Act, 1858 (which Act as amended by any subsequent enactment is hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), shall consist of such number of members, not less than seven nor more than ten, as the Secretary of State may from time to time determine.

(2) Unless at the time when an appointment is made to fill a vacancy in the Council two at least of the then existing members of the Council were at the time of their appointment domiciled in India, the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be domiciled in India, and unless at such time as aforesaid six at least of the then existing members were at the time of their appointment either domiciled in India or were persons who had served or resided in India for at least ten years and had not ceased so to serve or reside more than five years before the date of their appointment, the person appointed to fill the vacancy must be either domiciled in India, or must have served or resided in India for at least ten years and have not ceased so to serve or reside more than five years before the date of his appointment.

The person appointed to fill a vacancy for which a person domiciled in India is alone eligible shall be selected from amongst the persons whose names appear on a list of persons domiciled in India chosen for the purpose by the members) of the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, in such manner, subject to such conditions and restrictions, and in such number, as may be prescribed by regulations, and in such number, as may be prescribed by regulations to be made by the Secretary of State in Council, or by directions issued by the Secretary of State thereunder.

(3) The yearly salary to be paid to a member of the Council shall be one thousand two hundred pounds, provided that such members appointed after the commencement of this Act who at the date of their appointment shall be domiciled in India shall be paid an additional yearly allowance of six hundred pounds.

(4) Where the Secretary of State is of opinion that a person possessing special qualification as a financial expert should be appointed to be a member of the Council on special terms, he may, after recording in a minute to be laid before Parliament the special reasons for the appointment and the special terms on which the appointment is to be made, make the appointment, and the person so appointed shall, notwithstanding anything in the principal Act, or this Act, hold office for such term and on such conditions, and shall in respect thereof be entitled to such salary and to such pension, and other rights and privileges (if any) as His Majesty may, by Order in Council, in each case determine:

Provided that not more than one person appointed under this provision shall be a member of the Council at the same time.

2.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in section nineteen of the principal Act, it shall not be necessary for an order or communication sent to India or an order in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of India to be signed by a Secretary of State in Council may otherwise direct, but every such order and communication shall purport to be made by the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) For section twenty of the principal Act (which relates to the powers of the Secretary of State to divide the Council into committees, and to regulate the transaction of business in Council) the following section shall be substituted:—

"It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council to make rules and orders for the transaction of business as regards the powers which under the principal Act are to be exercised by the Secretary of State in Council:

"Provided that any such rule or order, so far as it affects any matter or question in respect of which the concurrence of a majority at a meeting of the Council is required by this Act, shall not be valid unless made with the concurrence of a majority of the members of Council present at meeting of Council at which the rule or order is passed."

(3) Such rules and orders as aforesaid may, notwithstanding anything in sections twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-five twenty-six of the principal Act, provide, as respects such matters as may be specified in the rules and orders—(a) for enabling powers of the Secretary of State in Council to be exercised otherwise than at a meeting of the Council, and, where necessary for that purpose, for dispensing with any requirement of the principal Act as to the concurrence of the majority of votes of members of Council; (b) for dispensing with the necessity of submitting to council or depositing in the Council Room for the perusal of members, orders and communications proposed to be sent to India or to be made in the United Kingdom by the Secretary of State, and of recording and notifying to members of Council the grounds on which any order or communication to India has been treated as urgent.

(4) At a meeting of the Council the quorum shall be three, and meetings of the Council shall be convened and held when and as the Secretary of State may from time to time direct.

(5) Any document required by the principal Act to be signed by two or more members of the Council, either with or without the counter-signature of the Secretary of State, or one of his Under Secretaries or Assistant Under Secretaries, may be signed in such manner as the rules and orders made by the Secretary of State in Council for the transaction of business in his Council may prescribe, and any such document, if signed in accordance with such rules and orders, shall be as valid as if it had been signed in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act.

(6) Section twenty-seven of the principal Act (which enables the Secretary of State to send certain secret orders without communicating them to the members of his Council) shall extend to any order, not being an order in respect of which concurrence of a majority at the meeting of the Council is required by the principal Act, which relates to any question gravely affecting the internal tranquility of Inddia, or the interests of India in any other country, or the peace or security of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, and which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of the nature to require secrecy, and it is further declared that the said section shall apply to any order which the Secretary of State may send in reply to a despatch received and dealt with by him under section twenty-eight of the principal Act.

(7) All rules and orders made under this section shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and if an address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent thirty days on which that House has sat after any such rule or order is laid before it praying that the rule or order may be annulled His Majesty in Council may annul the rule or order, and it shall henceforth be void but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

3.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Council of India Act, 1914.

(2) The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that schedule: namely, the Government of India Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict. c. 106), sections ten, thirteen, twenty, and twenty-two, from the beginning to "shall be present" and from "meetings of the Council shall be convened" to the end of the section: and the Council of India Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII., c. 35), sections one, two and three.

REORGANISATION OF INDIA COUNCIL.

MR. JINNAH INTERVIEWED.

On Monday, May 25, the Marquis of Crewe introduced the Council of India Bill into the House of Lords, where it was formally read a first time. In view of the Government's intention to reorganise the India Office Council, Lord Crewe stated last autumn that suggestions from responsible bodies representing Indian opinion would be welcomed, and in connection with this invitation the Indian National Congress appointed five delegates to lay before the Secretary of State for India the views of the large section of Indian opinion it represented.

The delegates—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, ex-member of the Viceroy's Council; Mr. N. M. Samarth, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, and Mr. S. Sinha—had a private conference with Lord Crewe a few days ago, the details of which cannot for the present be made public. Mr. Jinnah, gave a "Daily Telegraph" representative the following summary of the more important points which the Indian National Congress wished to bring to the attention of the Government:

THE PRESENT REGIME.

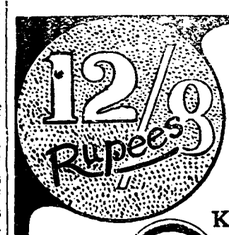
To begin with (said Mr. Jinnah) I may say that Lord Crewe's action in inviting Indian opinion on his bill has produced a very favourable impression in India. At present the India Council consists of ten members. Two are financial experts, and the others—nominated by the Secretary of State—are connected with the administration of India. Lord Morley, in order that his advisers might be kept in touch with Indian opinion, nominated two Indian members to the Council; but these gentlemen, although they had done excellent work, are nevertheless nominated and not elected. We think the time has come for the elective principle to be introduced; for there is now, what there was not a generation or two ago, an Indian electorate.

Our proposal is that the Indian Council should consist of nine members, appointed for five years, but eligible, of course, for a further term of service. Three of these members would be officials connected with the Indian administration; nominated by the Secretary of State; three would be Indian representatives; and the remaining three would be men of recognised ability in the public life of the United Kingdom, not connected with the Indian administration. These last three members would bring an entirely independent judgment to bear on the problems submitted to the Council, and would, when necessary, hold the balance between the other two parties.

PRINCIPLE OF ELECTION.

A most important matter is this. We propose that the three Indian members, not being officials, shall be elected by a responsible electorate, viz., the representatives of the local legislative councils, who number altogether about 140. With such a small and weighty electorate as this it is clear that no irresponsible person could be chosen as a representative on the Council. We disapprove of the suggestion that a panel should be formed from which the Secretary of State could select three members; for our experience leads us to believe that such a scheme would not work well in practice. The portfolio system, which has likewise been suggested, would also be unsatisfactory; for the Council should be advisory, not administrative; and the best results would be obtained if the members of it were not tied down to any particular department.

Mr. Jinnah went on to refer to the feeling of bitterness which had been aroused in India by the drastic regulations of the Press Act—a measure, he thought, which a Council on the new lines proposed would advise the Secretary of State to modify. The main grievance is that newspapers have to provide security before they can publish; and if the Executive forfeits the security, or seizes the paper, no appeal to the High Court is permitted. This is felt to be a severe restriction on the liberty of the Press.



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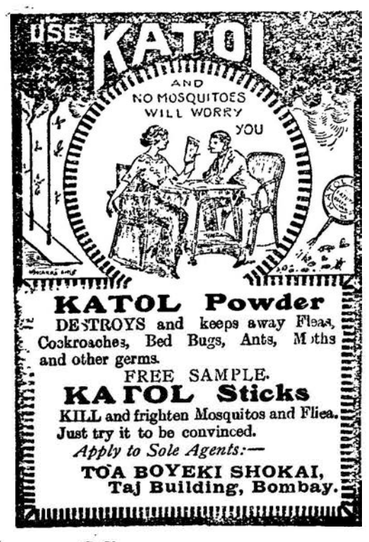

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NEW GOLF CHAMPION.

MR. JENKINS'S VICTORY OVER MR. HEZLET.

HARD MATCH WON ON THE PUTTING GREEN.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Jenkins, of Troon, beat Mr. Hezlet, of Portrush, in the final round of the Amateur Championship at Sandwich, by 3 holes up and 2 to play.

It was a splendid match, full of good golf and fought out with the greatest determination by both parties, writes Mr. Bernard Darwin in "The Times." Mr. Jenkins has been getting nearer and nearer to the top of the tree for some years past, and is in every way worthy to win the championship. Mr. Hezlet played golf that would have been more than good enough to win many a final round, and upheld the honour alike of his country and his distinguished golfing sisters.

Of the two Mr. Jenkins is unquestionably the more finished and resourceful player, but on the day's golf he gained nothing in the play up to the hole. Mr. Hezlet was powerful and accurate with all his clubs; if he betrayed any weak spot it was only in his apparently invincible reluctance to use a wooden club through the green and his driving iron shots, long as they were, were once or twice not long enough. The match was lost and won on the putting green, and here Mr. Hezlet was not so successful as he had been in all his previous matches. His approach putting, except at the very end of the match, was excellent, and the way in which he plays a long running-up put with the club coming right through after the ball is a model for all beholders; but in the holing out he lost something of the cleanness and firmness of hitting which had been so conspicuous before. Mr. Jenkins, on the other hand, holed out admirably; if he holed nothing very long he ran down several puts of an extremely useful length and missed no put that could reasonably be termed a short one. The luck of the game ran, I think, on the whole with Mr. Jenkins and against Mr. Hezlet; not sufficiently to turn the fate of the day, but still to a perceptible extent. But in most golf matches the winner has the turn of the luck and the better golfer won this match.

THE MORNING ROUND.

A heavy thunderstorm in the night had made the turf a little softer and pleasanter for golfing but there was still plenty of run on the ground. The play in the first round was interesting in itself, but tame as compared with the second. Mr. Hezlet began in great form and had beautifully played 3's at the 2nd and 3rd, which left him 2 up Mr. Jenkins had a grand 3 at the 5th, won the 7th and 8th by perfectly steady golf, but lost the 9th, where he was bunkered with his second and far over the green with his third. Thus the match was square at the turn, and still square at the end of the 11th. Mr. Jenkins ran away with the 12th and 13th, with a stymie to help him, and at the 14 enjoyed an undeserved piece of good luck. He topped his third shot straight along the ground; the ball jumped over one bunker, dodged past the corner of another, and ended its nefarious career upon the putting green, and the hole was halved. At the 15th Mr. Hezlet, after two magnificent shots with which he reached the green, seemed certain to get a hole back, but Mr. Jenkins holed a good put. Mr. Hezlet failed at quite a short one, and still Scotland led Ireland by 2 holes. At the 16th bad putting saw Mr. Hezlet drop another hole behind, and the last two were halved in 5 each, though Mr. Hezlet might have had a 4 at the home hole if his adversary's ball had not got in his way. Thus, Mr. Jenkins went to luncheon with a snug little lead of 3 holes. The scores, very good ones in the circumstances, were:—

MR. JENKINS.
Out: 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 6—36—Total 76.
Home: 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3, 5, 5—40—Total 76

MR. HEZLET.
Out: 5, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4—35—Total 78.
Home: 5, 4, 5, 5, 3, 5, 4, 5, 5—43—Total 78.

TWO CRITICAL HOLES.

For a minute or two it seemed as if the starting of the second round would have to be postponed for a while, for black clouds gathered ominously, thunder rumbled in the distance, and a few big drops of rain fell. The storm passed away, however, and we were spared the miseries of last year's final round at St. Andrews. Play began with some dramatic fluctuations. Mr. Jenkins was bunkered at the 1st hole, and lost 1 of his lead of 3, only to get it back again at the 2nd, where Mr. Hezlet was short all the way. A splendid tee shot over the Sahara won Mr. Hezlet the 3rd, but Mr. Jenkins returned undaunted to the attack, and took the 4th in 3 with a grand iron shot and a 2-yard put. The fifth was halved in 6—bad golf by both players for once in a while—and then came the first of two crucial incidents.

Mr. Jenkins played an excellent tee shot to the Maiden, and his ball lay 8 or 10 yards past the hole, while Mr. Hezlet was trapped in the pot bunker to the right of the green. He chipped it out beautifully straight for the hole; there was a murmur of "It's dead"; then a shriek "He's holed it," and the ball with its last roll fell into the hole amid an outbreak of cheers, whistles, and cat-calls such as I have not heard since Mr. Ouimet holed a certain fateful put for 3 on the 17th green at Brookline. Mr. Jenkins made a gallant but unavailing bid for a half, and was pulled back to 2 once more. At the 7th another hole seemed to be going the same way with Mr. Hezlet stone dead in 3, but Mr. Jenkins rammed a 5-yard put straight into the hole with the courage of a lion, and still he was 2 up. Haddes was halved in 4, but Mr. Jenkins failed once again at the 9th hole, apparently his *bête-noire* among the Sandwich holes; Mr. Hezlet played a superb iron shot from a nasty stance, holed his put for 3, although a 4 would have sufficed, and was only 1 down at the turn.

The 10th Mr. Jenkins won in 4 to 5 by means of an admirable second shot, though Mr Hezlet was perhaps a trifle unlucky to be over the green with a fine, brave stroke. At the 11th came the second incident and it decided the match once and for all. Mr. Jenkins played three rather poor shots and was over the green, but Mr. Hezlet with his third ran up a long approach put—the most formidable of his armoury of strokes—to within 4ft. of the hole. Mr. Jenkins played a perfect little running shot with his iron and the ball ran into the hole and stayed there; Mr. Hezlet's put for the half looked suddenly longer than it would have done if it had been for the hole and he missed it. Mr. Jenkins then stood 3 up with 7 to play, and he was not the man to let such an advantage slip.

He had some hard work still in front of him, however, for he was stymied and lost the 12th. Two halves followed and then the 15th finally extinguished the hopes of Ireland. Mr. Hezlet reached the green in 2; Mr. Jnkins was bunkered, but got well out and lay some 4-yards away with the odd. It was Mr. Hezlet's business before everything else to be up, but he was lamentably short; in went Mr. Jenkins's put—the right one holed at the right moment—and Mr.

MR. J. L. C. JENKINS.

The winner of the Amateur Golf Championship (on the right) is seen shaking hands with his Irish opponent, Mr. C. O. Hezlet.

Hezlet was short once more. Mr. Jenkins was now 3 up with 3 to play and he gave nothing away; both played the 16th faultlessly in 3, and Mr. Jenkins won a great match and a well-deserved Championship by 3 up and 2 to play. The scores, which can only be given approximately, were:—

MR. JENKINS.
Out: 6, 4, 4, 3, 6, 3, 4, 4, 6—40.
Home: 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 3 —30 (for 7 holes).

MR. HEZLET.
Out: 4, 5, 3, 4, 6, 2, 4, 4, 3—35
Home: 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 3 —32 (for 7 holes).

EMPLOYMENT OF WHITE WOMEN.

CHINAMAN CONVICTED IN CANADA.

A Chinaman petitioned to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on May 19 for special leave to appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada of February 23 last, says "The Times,"

Mr. Geoffrey Lawrence appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Hamar Greenwood for the respondent.

In 1912 the Province of Saskatchewan passed a statute enacting that—

"No person shall employ in any capacity any white woman or girl or permit any white woman or girl to reside or lodge in, or to work in, or, save as a *bona-fide* customer in a public apartment thereof only to frequent any restaurant, laundry, or other place of business or amusement owned, kept, or managed by any Japanese, Chinaman, or other Oriental person."

By a later statute the prohibition was confined to Chinaman only and not extended to Japanese or other Oriental persons.

The petitioner is a Chinaman and keeps a restaurant at Moose Jaw, and he employs two white womeu or girls. He was a naturalized British subject. He was summoned to the police court for infringing the statute by thus employing the two white women and was convicted, but he appealed to the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, alleging that the Act was *ultra vires* the province, and also that, as he was a naturalized British subject, the prohibition no longer applied to him. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction, though it was stated that the Chief Justice, differing from his colleagues, expressed the opinion that the statute was not within the power of the Legislature of the province to enact. The petitioner carried the case to the Supreme Court of Canada, which, by a majority of four Judges to one, supported the conviction. Quong Wing now sought special leave to appeal, urging that the matter affected large numbers of persons of Chinese origin in Canada, as the same legislation existed in two other provinces and was contemplated in the remainder.

At the close of the arguments the Lord Chancellor said that their Lordships were unable to advise his Majesty to grant special leave to appeal. If there were doubts as to the constitutionality of the statute, there were other and more suitable ways of testing it.

CALCUTTA ROYAL EXCHANGE,

ITS ROMANTIC PAST.

One of those buildings in Calcutta with which are "interwoven the fortunes of famous men and women as remarkable for the vicissitudes of their lives as for their talents," is about to be pulled down by masons to make room for another and more modern structure, writes "The Englishman" This is the building in Clive Street now occupied by the Chamber of Commerce and the Royal Exchange. With this building are associated names illustrious in the annals of British rule in India. According to some, Clive himself occupied a house on the site of this building and gave his name to the street in which the building is situated; others are of opinion that the house in which Clive lived stood on the site now occupied by the Clive Building. It is, however, certain that at the building now housing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was in the strenuous days of Warren Hastings, the town residence of "Junius," Sir Philip Francis, one of the members of Warren Hastings' Council. It is not impossible that Warren Hastings himself, Sir Elijah Impey the Chief Justice of Bengal, Madame Grand, the future Princess Talleyrand, General Clavering, and Mr. Barwell at one time or other passed through its portals. Their names recall the stirring romance of the days when British rule in India was at its beginning. It was perhaps in this building that Sir Philip Francis indited his challenge to Warren Hastings to a duel, and wrote letters to the future Princess Talleyrand which led to her husband instituting proceedings against him on account of "criminal conversations." Sir Philip Francis was identified in court by one of the servants, a witness in the case, as "Mr. Francis the Counsellor, who lives behind the playhouse."

"JUNIUS" ONCE ITS OCCUPANT.

The house as a matter of fact, acquires interest far above the common in the eyes of all Englishmen by the circumstance alone that Sir Philip Francis was once its occupant. Perhaps, it was within its walls that the petulant punctiliousness of "Junius" browsed over the autocratic insolence of Warren Hastings and the thorny question of precedence. It was probably in this house that Sir Philip Francis wrote those valuable letters to friends in England which throw such a flood of light on the men and manners of the English in Bengal in those days. It was also probably here that he, "on one blessed day of the present year of our Lord (1776)" found that he had "won about twenty thousand pounds at whist" and then made a resolution never to play for large stakes. It was this very building that Sir Philip Francis described in a letter to John Burke, the son of the orator, as "the finest house in Bengal." It is recorded that Sir Philip Francis paid a thousand rupees a month as rent for the house, and his brother-in-law and private secretary MacKrabie, who on his arrival in India, grumbled about living in a "large but rather mean house, like a barn house, with bare walls and not a single glass window" has left a description of the house. "There is a drawing-room," he writes, "in the upper story about 50 feet long, a dining-room below as large, besides two spacious halls, and a suite of three rooms upon each door to the east and west, that is, fourteen rooms in all. 'Tis by far the largest, loftiest, and most superb house in the place."

"THE FINEST HOUSE IN BENGAL."

One of Daniell's prints will easily convince one that a house such as described by MacKrabie could fitly be described as "the finest house in Bengal." In 1756, there were only 498 masonry houses in Calcutta and twenty years later, their number could hardly have increased much more than by a hundred or so. At all events, there were not many masonry houses in Calcutta in the days of Sir Philip Francis, and the Royal Exchange building was probably "the most superb house in the place."

Warren Hastings himself then occupied a house where now stands a building occupied by Messrs. Burn & Co., in Hastings-street, Sir Elijah Impey lived in a house at 7-1, Middleton Row, General Clavering for whose daughter Maria Margaret Clavering who afterwards married the seventh Baron Napier of Merchistoun, Sir Philip Francis had tender feelings, lived at the corner of Waterloo-street, and Colonel Monson occupied a house in Mission Row. The street in which Sir Philip Francis' house was situated was then the principal thoroughfare in Calcutta, the Chowringhee of those days. The Dalhousie-square was the Tank Square and the promenade of the town.

DURING THE MUTINY DAYS.

Later on, the Royal Exchange Building was occupied by the Oriental Bank. In the Mutiny, the Bank had to take special precautions against a possible attack by mutineers and erected a gate which came to be known as the Mutiny gate. The Oriental Bank came to grief after many vicissitudes and the building became the Royal Exchange in 1893. Within the next few days, masons will be busy pulling it down and erecting a new Royal Exchange in its place. The new building ushers in a new era in the commercial history of Calcutta. It is significant that the Royal Exchange will occupy a site on which stood buildings where lived, according to some, the founder of the British Empire in India and men who played a most prominent part in establishing the Empire on a firm basis.

Babu Motilal Shaha, a merchant of Ihalakathi, in Barisal District has lodged a suit in the Court of the 1st Sub-judge here agaginst Babu Barada Nath Bhattacharji, Sub-Inspector of Police, and two town constables claiming from them damages of Rs. 11,000. It is alleged that the plaintiff was going to his firm on March 11th, 1914, when the town constables took him to the thana and there the three defendants compelled him to pay Rs. 1,000 as illegal gratification before they released him. The defendants were served with notices to refund the sum and make good the loss of dignity, but they did not respond and hence this suit. The first hearing is fixed for the 29th June.

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CROSLAND CASE.

VERSES TO CELEBRATE AN ACQUITTAL.

MAGISTRATE AND PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

At Marylebone Police Court on May 19 Thomas William Hodgson Crosland, 48, author, of Courtenay-road, Woking, was again before Mr. Paul Taylor charged with conspiring with Lord Alfred Bruce Douglas and other persons to charge Mr. Robert Baldwin Ross with having committed certain acts with Charles Garatt, a youth, aged 18, says "The Times." A number of documents which were found, some on the defendant when arrested and some at his flat, were produced by the police.

Mr. Ernest Wild, K.C., and Mr. Eustace Fulton prosecuted; and Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr and Mr. Owen Buckmaster defended.

Mr. Carr said that after having carefully considered the position he had decided that it would not be right to ask Mr. Ross any questions in this inquiry at present. These observations also applied to Mr. Millard.

Mr. Englebert Thale, a private inquiry agent, of Frithville-gardens, Shepherd's-bush, said that acting on instructions he kept observation in the Cafe Royal between February 11 and March 4 this year. He saw Lord Alfred Douglas there on many occasions with the prisoner. He knew a person named Cecil Holt and had seen him in their company. He also knew a person called the Baron de Chassiron, and a man named Hilton North, whom he had also seen in the company of Lord Alfred Douglas and the prisoner. He kept observation in various public houses in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Holt's office and he saw the prisoner in one or two. On one occasion with Mr. Holt and on another with Mr. Fairall, a clerk of Mr. Holt's. He also observed the office of Mr. Holt and saw the prisoner and Lord Alfred Douglas there.

Mr. Carr said that he did not know who Baron de Chassiron was.

The Magistrate suggested that he might be one of the other persons with whom the conspiracy was alleged.

DOCUMENTS FOUND ON THE DEFENDANT.

Detective-inspector McPherson was recalled in reference to the three parcels of documents that he produced. One of these contained documents found at Mr. Crosland's flat at Mitcham House, Lissongrove, and in cluded the letter from Lord Alfred to Mr. Crosland, stating, "I am, as you know, in a state of desperate harduped-ness." Another letter was from Lord Alfred to Mr. Crosland stating "Carew has telephoned Ross is nowhere to be found. We ought to finish him easily now." Another from Lord Alfred stated that Carew had got Mr. Ross's address out of the servants at Little Grosvenor-street.

The inspector said the bundle also contained a document containing the following lines, addressed to "A.D., a disagreeable witness at the Old Bailey":—

We spoke the truth and bared their shame and so
They bring the gag, the thumb-screw, and the knout;
And hired mouths to spit their venom out
And marshal all their bullies in a row;
Whereat, mark well their (cries), charging we go
To give them thump for thump and shout for shout.
And shake the bowel of their principal lout,
Who would have killed our honours for a show.
Chiefly to you this victory by God's grace,
Most disagreeable witness with the thrust,
That withers liars, in their obscene place.
The honour in which Kings have put their trust,
The name that was a name at Chevy Chace,
Shine on serene above the smirch and dust."

The Magistrate.—I must say it seems to me particularly fine work.

Mr. Carr.—My client will, no doubt, appreciate that.

The Magistrate.—I must say it seems to me particularly fine work.

Mr. Carr.—My client will, no doubt, appreciate that.

LETTERS OF DEFENDANT TO MR. ROSS.

In cross-examination, the inspector also produced two letters from Mr. Crosland to Mr. Ross.

The first, dated January 14, 1911, contained the following passage:—"If your publishers knew what manner of man and what your really are their activities in chase of the useful shilling would, in the nature of things, come to a somewhat sudden period. . . . . My own efforts to bring you to book have not been personal to yourself, and therefore it is that I propose to you now that you should withdraw your prefaces and their sophistication from publication and resign your executorship of Wilde's literary estate, and you should further make some public statement which would help in the correction of the false and dangerous conception of Wilde you have been the means of spreading abroad. If you consider what I have said you will agree with me that you cannot adopt a wiser course. I am told by your friends you are a man who is not by any means denuded of decent feelings and, though I have never found you conducting yourself in any other than brutal and disgraceful ways, I make the present suggestion to you in the hope that your friends are right. . . . ."

In the second letter, dated March 2, 1914, Crosland wrote:—

You will admit that if many of the thousand readers you have been the means of procuring for Wilde were aware that his champion and chief bugleman is addicted to Wilde's own vices they would be in a better position to judge as to the reasonableness of the claim put up for him. You are evidently not in the least disposed to let it be known either in the interests of Wilde or in the interests of letters that you are a tainted and debauched witness and in no sense qualified to deal with the public on matters which the consideration of Wilde unfortunately involves. I am told that you are giving it out that you have refrained from prosecuting Lord Alfred Douglas for criminal libel because you have a tenderness in regard to proceeding criminally against a man of Douglas's rank. I take it that no such worthy feeling will influence you in dealing with a plebeian, undischarged bankrupt like myself, and I therefore wish to tell you, here and now, that I believe you to be a dirty—and filthy—and that I do not intend this as vulgar abuse, but as a serious charge, and that if you proceed against me fro criminal libel I shall be pleased to attend at Bow-street Police Station or any other place in London you may appoint to surrender myself to proceedings."

MR. ROSS RECALLED.

Replying to the magistrate, Mr. Ross said he had been a great friend of Lord Alfred Douglas, but was not so immediately before the Ransome case. In fact, he had not spoken to him since 1908.

The Magistrate.—And in consequence of what happened at that time did you cease to be friendly with him?—Yes. I knew he was the associate of blackmailers like Crosland. The witness added that he had no personal reason for ceasing his friendship with Lord Alfred until he wrote him an insulting letter. At the time Lord Alfred was associated with Oscar Wilde the former was 24 or 25 and the latter about 40.

The Magistrate.—Wilde was a mature man and Douglas was practically a boy?—Yes.

The Magistrate.—Undoubtedly the criminal proceedings showed that the boy had been corrupted by the mature man.

Mr. Ross replied that that was not his reading of the case. He went on to say that Lord Alfred's grievance against him was that he had coached Mr. Ransome; but as a matter of fact he had not, although he had answered the questions, as indeed he had answered the questions of hundreds of Wilde's biographers.

The Magistrate.—So far as you are concerned, although you possess the copyright of the unpublished letters (i.e., from Oscar Wilde to Lord Alfred), you would not object to their being published if they were published *bona fide* by Lord Alfred for the purpose of exculpating himself from what he might look upon as the improperly informed judgment of the public?—No, Sir, so long as I was allowed to see them. My object is to protect the children of Oscar Wilde.

The Magistrate added that he could not help feeling that here was a young man of 25 (Lord Alfred) in the hands of a man of genius and depraved habits, and that the young man was the victim of the old one.

Mr. Crosland.—Why did not this man (Mr. Ross) save himself?

"YOU MADE ME LOVE YOU" AND A RIVAL.

"GEM OF LYRICAL POETRY."

The popular song, "You Made Me Love You, I Didn't Want To Do It," was the subject of a copyright and passing-off action brought by Messrs. Francis, Day, and Hunter, in the Chancery court before Mr. Justice Neville, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The defendants were B. Feldman and Company, publishers of the song, "You Did Not Want To Do It, But You Did," which plaintiffs said was substantially a copy of their "Gem of Lyrical poetry," as it was described in court.

Defendants denied this, and also alleged that there was no copyright in plaintiffs' song, as it was published in the United States before being published in any part of his Majesty's Dominions, to which the Copyright Act, 1911, applied.

The plaintiffs admitted that the author was an American but declared that the song was published simultaneously in this country and the United States.

Mr. James Glover, musical director at Drury Lane Theatre, giving evidence for the plaintiffs, was asked if the words of their song were original.

"Yes, more or less, as these things go," he replied.

His Lordship: They are rather on an old theme.

Mr. Glove: My lord, love is a very old theme, (Laughter.) I think all love songs are on an old theme.

Mr. Glover expressed the view that there was distinct individuality in the time, rhythm, and accent of plaintiffs' song. In his opinion the defendants' song was a decided attempt at imitation. He found similarity in rhythm, idea, and words, and thought the production of defendants' song would be injurious to plaintiffs.

Mr. Reginald Clayton, director of Novello and Co., and Mr. Lionel Monckton, the well-known composer and critic, also said that they were struck by the similarity between the two songs.

For the defence Mr. John Harrington, manager of the Star Music Company, said he would call defendants' song a perody of the other. Marie Lloyd's song, "I did not think he'd do it, but he did," was published in 1884.

His lordship held that there was publication in this country of plaintiffs' song within the meaning of the Act, and the defendants' song was a colourable imitation of it. He granted the injunction asked for, with costs, and an inquiry as to damages.

Dr. G. C. Simpson, Imperial Meteorologist in India, has been granted about 2½ months' privilege leave, from the 18th July. Mr. W. A. Bion officiates for him. Dr. Simpson proceeds to Australia during his leave, and will read a paper before the British Association, which meets this yeas in Australia, on the subject of Antarctic meteorology. Dr. Simpson accompanied Captain Scott on his expedition, but returned before the final catastrophe, and the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty presented the Antarctic medal to Dr. Simpson at the last Levee.

PIONEER OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

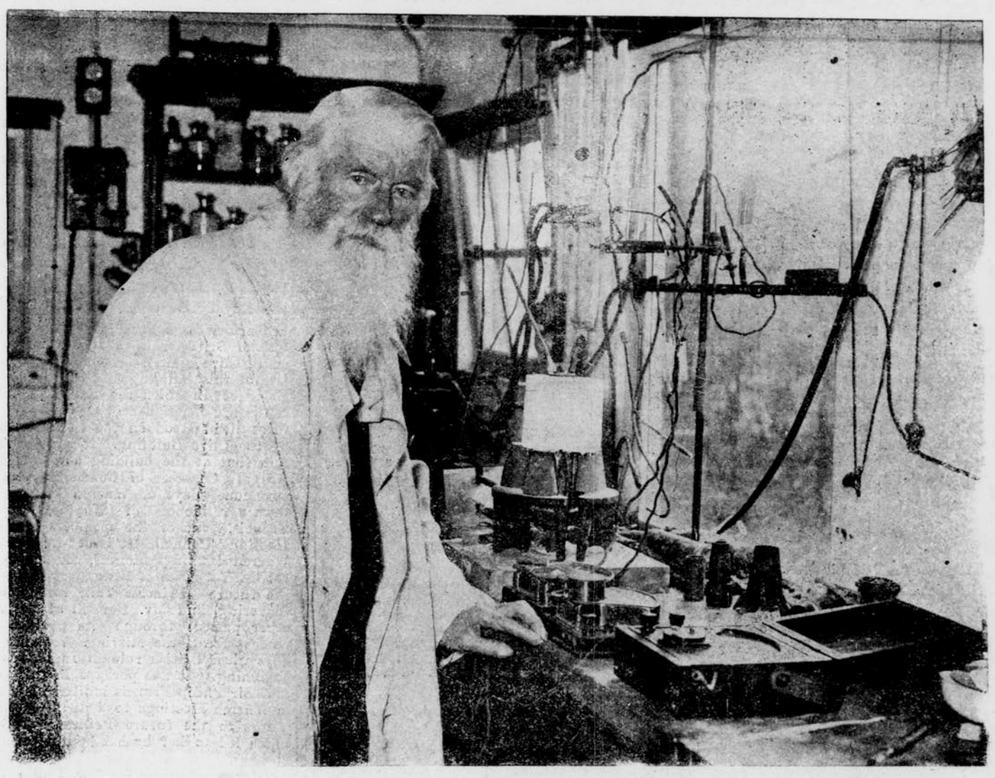

Photo by Central News.

Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, who died at his residence at Walingham, Surrey

A TRIBUTE TO WOMMANHOOD.

MEMORIAL TO ELIZABETH FRY.

The Central Criminal Court is not precisely the building to which an inquirer in search of memorials to bygone Quakers would expect to be directed, wrote Mr. H. Wilson Harris in the "Daily News" on May 21. Nevertheless, with the unveiling of the statue of Elizabeth Fry by the Countess of Dudley (a great-niece of the philanthropic Quakeress, and, like her, a Gurney by birth), the Old Bailey becomes publicly identified with the two Quaker names probably more familiar and held in higher honour than any others in the eyes of the world in general.

The first is that of William Penn, commemorated some years ago by a table recalling the famous trial—regarded as vindicating for ever the freedom of judgment of English juries—when twelve citizens of London, after confinement for two days and nights without food or drink, resolutely refused, despite the adjurations of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs on the Bench, to find Penn and his companion, William Mead, guilty of "speaking in Gracechurch-street to an unlawful assembly."

There is no question as to the fitness of the site for the Penn tablet, for the famous trial took place in an Old Bailey that preceded the present building. With the state of Elizabeth Fry the case is a little different. The Central Criminal Court owes its acquisition of that memorial to the disappearance of Newgate, for it was, of course, in the cells and courtyards of the prison that Mrs. Fry's missions of mercy were discharged. Now the goal she purged of so many abuses itself is swept away, and it is in the Old Bailey, hard by the site of Newgate and of like gloomy memory, that the statue has found a fitting home.

In the main, Elizabeth Fry lives to-day through two pictures—Barrett's well-known canvas of Mrs. Fry reading to the prisoners, and the stately portrait by Richmond—and a vague historical impression of a chapter in social reform opened by the visits to female convicts of a gracious Quakeress who made her mission to the prisoners her sole life-work.

PRISON AND HOME.

The impression stands in need of some correction. That Elizabeth Fry was the initiator of great reform is true indeed, but the circumctances under which the burden of Newgate was taken up made a heavy task the heavier. Mrs. Fry was no leisured philantrophist, able to choose her season and introubled by decisions between opposing claims. At the time when the first visit to the prison was paid, the Quaker matron, married as a girl of twenty, was the mother of seven children, a number soon increased to nine. Add to this the anxiety attendant on the instability of her husband's banking business, and it will be seen that it was no gift from the superfluity of time or strength that was expended without stint on the Newgate outcasts. In point of fact, so heavy were the demands of household duties that four years elapsed between the day when Mrs. Fry. moved by the reports of two Friends who had been shown the female quarters, paid her first visit to the gaol, and the date that marks the real beginning of the permanent work that has written her name in history.

It casts no shadow of reflection on Elizabeth Fry's heroic and gracious personality to attribute something at least of her quality to the stock she sprang from, the stock of generations of Gurneys and Hoares and Buxtons who in her day and since have given ample demonstration of the chivalrous enthusiasm for ill-used humanity running strong in their blood.

THE REWARD OF SACRIFICE.

The foulness of prison conditions in the days of the Regency was matter of common enough knowledge to lift to the level almost of the dramatic what seemed to the central figure on the stage no more than simple and obvious obedience to a call to service. George Crabbe did homage to her in his verse; she was invited by royal desire to meet Queen Charlotte at the Mansion House; in the House of Lords the then Marquis of Lansdowne spoke of her as a Genius of Good. To Elizabeth Fry that was little beside the reward of her labours revealed in the hardly conceivable purification of the moral atmosphere in Newgate, "this hell on earth," to quote the words of one who knew the prison well, "exhibiting the appearance of a well-regulated family."

Such fruits of the sacrificial service of womanhood would have been much had they stood alone, and alone they might have stood had not Mrs. Fry's devotion been equalled by her strength of character. To lift the individuals above the degradation of their conditions was the first task, to change the conditions themselves the second. Her own lot had been cast in close enough propinquity to public life to encourage her to move confidently for administrative reforms. The reduction of capital punishment, often inflicted as the penalty or the most trivial theft, was her chief concern, and in conjunction with such powerful advocates as her brother-in-law Thomas Fowell Buxton and Sir Samuel Romilly, she did much to set flowing the stream of mercy that gradually tempered justice, or justice's caricature, and fixed a new standard of value for human life.

WORK AND WOMANHOOD.

It is as a reformer that Elizabeth Fry is remembered to-day, and that not only in the sphere of prison life. She inagurated a system of libraries or lonely coastguard stations, she was the founder of the pioneer institution for the training of sick nurses, and through her agency one of the earliest shelters or homeless children was opened in London. Much might be said of her work, much of her travels and her intercourse with English and Continental Sovereigns. But all that would be to little purpose or none if it served to exalt her work and experiences to the obscuring of her personality.

It is impossible to read the story of Mrs. Fry's life without recognising that the statue to be unveiled to-day is only secondarily the memorial of a great social reformer. Before all things it is the memorial of a great woman. A womanhood that in strength and quietness could move unfalteringly from competing claim to claim, setting, when need was, her duty to nine young lives at home before her service to the hundreds in the prison, a womanhood that had grown, natural and unforced, out o fthe warm and light-hearted family life at Earlham, deepening into stability and dignity with affections unchecked and interests uncurtailed—who will count this less worthy of commemoartion than even the noble and unwearied ministry of the prison-cell?

A draft bill to amend the Aerial Navigation Act is now before the Government of India. Under the existing Act which was introduced into the Legislative Council by the late Sir J. Jenkins power was taken to control airships, etc., after the machines had been imported into India, but under the new Bill the Government will have power to control navigation from foreign countries into India as well as navigation within India itself. The Bill has been modelled on the recent English Act and all the most recent developments of Aerial Navigation have been provided for.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."

The fourp rize winners in the Beauty Competition recently held by Berlin artists

WOMAN AS HER OWN ADVOCATE.

INCOME-TAX DEDUCTIONS FROM DIVIDENDS.

PLEA THAT THE CHARGE IS ON HER HUSBAND.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt in the King's Bench Division heard during mail week, the petition of right in which Mrs. Ethel Ayres Purdie, of Hampden House, Kingsway, London, complained that she had been charged income tax by way of deduction in respect of dividends, says the "Manchester Guardian." Mrs. Purdie conducted her own case, and was complimented by his Lordship upon the ability and clearness of her arguments. The Solicitor General (Sir Stanley Buckmaster, K.C.) and Mr. Finlay represented the Crown. Many women sat in the public seats.

Mrs. Purdie said she had been in business as a professional income tax expert for many years, and had had a great deal of experience in conducting appeals before the Income Tax Commissioners—"with success, I think I may say." On those appeals she had appeared on the same footing as a barrister or a solicitor.

This petition, Mrs. Purdie continued, was in the nature of a test action. It was brought before the court not in any frivolous or vexatious spirit, but in the interest of the public generally, and particularly of "married women living with their husband" who were mentioned in Section 45 of the Income Tax Act. She was a married woman living with her husband and was in receipt of certain dividends from shares in Freeman, Hardy, and Willis and some foreign Government bonds. She maintained that, under section 45 of the Act, her profit from those sources, instead of being subject to deduction for income tax in her name, should be charged in the name of her husband. This case introduced a very important constitutional question as to whether there was any authority for anybody to levy a tax which had not been levied by Act of Parliament, and she was quite prepared to prove most unmistakably that no income tax had yet been imposed by Act of Parliament on married women living with their husbands.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt: Have you been assessed?

Mrs. Purdie: I am not contending that I have been assessed, but I have been charged by deduction.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ADVICE TO WOMEN IN THE COURT.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, after further argument: When certain Parliamentary reforms are carried out, perhaps married ladies will impose a tax upon themselves. (Laughter.)

Several women in court applauded.

His Lordship: "Don't be so silly."

Mrs. Purdie, continuing, said she knew ladies on the stage with £1,500 a year and other married women with incomes of £6,000 a year from investments who did not pay income tax. It was charged to their husbands. "Why should I have to pay it on my little income?" she pleaded.

For the Crown, Mr. Finlay submitted that the petition disclosed no cause of action at all.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt: What she says is that by certain "machinery," money has been deducted from her interest and dividends and has found its way into the pockets of the Crown. Then she says there is no Act which entitles the Crown to keep it.

Mr. Finlay said income tax was exacted in two ways—by direct assessment and by deduction at the source. In this case Mrs Purdie had not been assessed and the company or the bankers were the only taxpayers known to the Crown, and a matter of domestic machinery between them and their shareholders or clients had nothing to do with the Crown.

Mrs. Purdie said that, when she found her bankers were making deductions for income tax, she started a banking account abroad. A foreign account had not been made chargeable yet.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt. We are coming to that.

Mrs. Purdie said she would be quite prepared to deal with the situation when it arose. She added that, until a few days ago, her husband did not know she was in receipt of these dividends. Then he went round to the Surveyor of Taxes, and assessment would be made on him in respect of them.

Giving judgment, his Lordship said that the income tax required a very great deal of study, and after one had studied it carefully, he was often really worse off than when he began. (Laughter.) It was the very essence of income tax that, where the tax had been deducted at the source, it could not be charged to the tax-payer again. The tax in this case could not possibly be put on the husband, and, when Mrs. Purdie said it ought to be, she showed that she had a complete misapprehension of the proviso to section 45 of the Act. There was really no difficulty about this case, and whether the law was good or bad, it did not concern the Court. The tax was quite properly deducted from Mrs. Purdie's income, and lawfully retained by the Crown. The lady's petition would therefore be dismissed, with costs, if the Crown asked for them.

Mr. Finlay said he must ask for costs, but he would see what could be done to show some indulgence to the lady.

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SHAMROCK IV IN WATER

DIVERSE METHODS OF DESIGNERS.

SCENES AT THE LAUNCH.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Sir Thomas Lipton's latest America Cup challenger was successfully launched from the building shed in Messrs. Camper and Nicholson's yard at Gosport on May 26, says the special correspondent of "The Times." There was not a hitch throughout the proceedings, and a pronounced feeling of optimism seemed to pervade all present. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested locally, which is but natural when we reflect that no Cup challenger has ever been built at Gosport, and the last vessel built in the south of England for challenge for this trophy was in 1871. Every point of vantage was thronged with spectators, and at 11 o'clock a special train bringing guests from London steamed into the harbour station. The harbour itself presented an animated spectacle. All the ships were dressed for the Queen's birthday. The time fixed for the launch was midday, and a few minutes before that time Lady Shaftesbury was escorted to the building shed by Sir Thomas Lipton.

At 12 o'clock Nelson old flag-ship Victory thundered out a Royal salute in honour of Queen Mary's birthday. To the accompaniment of the guns Lady Shaftesbury dashed the bottle of wine against the ship's bow, naming it Shamrock IV. and wishing it "God-speed." Immediately afterwards the vessel began to glide down the ways and, gathering speed as she went, gracefully slid into the water amidst the vociferous cheering of all present. Before the ceremony all the guests had an opportunity of inspecting the yacht and many went aboard. The whole party adjourned to lunch in the carpenter's shed, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. Charles Nicholson, the designer, presided at the lunch, and among a company of nearly 300 were Lady Shaftesbury, Colonel and Mrs. Sharman Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Beeston, Mr. Marconi, Sir Joseph Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Benn, Lord Ailsa, the Mayor of Southampton, the Mayor and Mayoress of Torquay, the King's Harbour Master, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Stothert, Sir John Rolleston, Sir Bourchelr Wrey, Bt., and Sir Harry North.

PRAISE FOR SIR THOMAS.

After the loyal toasts were honoured Mr. Charles Nicholson proposed the health of Sir Thomas Lipton, referring to the fact that it was 11 years since Sir Thomas last took part in a contest for the Cup, and that during the interim no one else had come forward to challenge for it. Sir Thomas replied in a witty speech, and proposed the health of Lady Shaftesbury, and also Mr. Burton, to which Mr Burton replied, and then proposed the health of the builders. Mr. Burton struck an optimistic vein He gave much praise for the manner the work had been carried through. Mr. Nicholson, in responding, said their efforts had been most loyally backed up by all the employees in the yard, who had taken the utmost care in the work. Mr. Marks, of Australia, proposed the health of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, through whom the challenge had been forwarded, and expressed a firm belief that the cup would find a resting place in the club this year. Colonel Sharman Crawford, vice-commodore of the club, responded, and, as chairman of the committee, testified to the excellent feeling existing between them and the New York Yacht Club. Sir J. Lawrence proposed the health of the New York Yacht Club, which was drunk with enthusiasm.

Opinion may vary as far as the mere looks of the new Challenger are concerned, but there is a general consensus of opinion that she should prove a powerful and speedy boat. The principal dimensions are:—Waterline length, 75ft., length overall, 110ft.; beam, 23ft., draught, 13ft. 9in., to which about 10ft. will be added when the centre board is down. She carries her greatest beam just forward of the midship section, and from there she curves away forward on the deck plat, until right forward, where, instead of being drawn out into a sharp angle, her nose is snubbed off. This gives her a peculiar appearance when looked at stem on. Her fullness is carried well aft, and the counter is very wide, with flattened under-section and the end sawn off.

Her underbody is a distinct departure from conventional design. Her lead keel is 30ft. long, perfectly flat, at the bottom but round on the top, giving almost the impression of a submarine boat. The head rounds into the upper portion of the keel, which comes up to a sharp bilge with flat, section, and rounded tumble home sides. These rounded sides form one of the most striking features of the boat, and the tumble home reduces the width on deck by several inches, as compared with the extreme beam. The keel forward is sharpened almost like a knife edge until it rounds into the flaring overhanging bow chain plates, in the form of huge angle irons, which protrude from the sides of the boat to give greater spread to the righting. Mr. Nicholson is a stanch believer in these chain plates. All his later designed yachts have been fitted with them.

SAIL AREA AND CONSTRUCTION.

The sail area which the vessel will carry is still a matter for conjecture generally. With a mast of about 160ft., and bowsprit only 10ft. outboard, it can be imagined that the plan will be lofty and comparatively narrow. Three masts have been built. Experience of former challengers has shown the necessity for being prepared for a carry away. One of the masts is of steel, and the other two are of wood hollow. A wooden one will be the first stepped.

The construction of Shamrock IV is extremely light. Everything has been sacrificed for speed. The outer shell of the hull is composed of three skins of wood. The strakes of the outer skin are laid horizontally in the ordinary manner, while the two inner ones are diagonal and crossed. The grain of the planking thus runs in three directions to combine strength with lightness. The deck is in five layers of thin wood, somewhat on the principle of a wooden seat of a chair covered with canvas. The topsides of the yacht are painted a brilliant emerald green, with a white boom top. The underbody is black varnished.

There is little doubt that Sir Thomas Lipton and all associated with him are most optimistic over their chances of success. Mr. Nicholson remarked that should success crown his efforts, no one would be better pleased than Mr. W. Fife, the designer of two former Shamrocks, who had offered to place at his disposal any data in his possession that he might require. A remarkable fact in connexion with the whole challenge is that the three American defence yachts are quite different in design while Shamrock IV., again, is unlike any one of them. It is interesting to note how different designers adopt varying methods to attain the same ends. Mr. Nicholson says, on this point, how much is for designers yet to learn. An American expert present at the launch said that in America it was believed that three designs had exhausted the possibilities of the rule, but Mr. Nicholson had demonstrated otherwise.

Immediately after the vessel was launched the mast was stepped, and at 2-30 p.m., the visitors saw the crew at work on deck. Shamrock IV., will probably be ready for her first sail in about 10 days.

CEREMONY OF LAUNCHING THE SHAMROCK IV BY THE COUNTESS SHAFTESBURY.

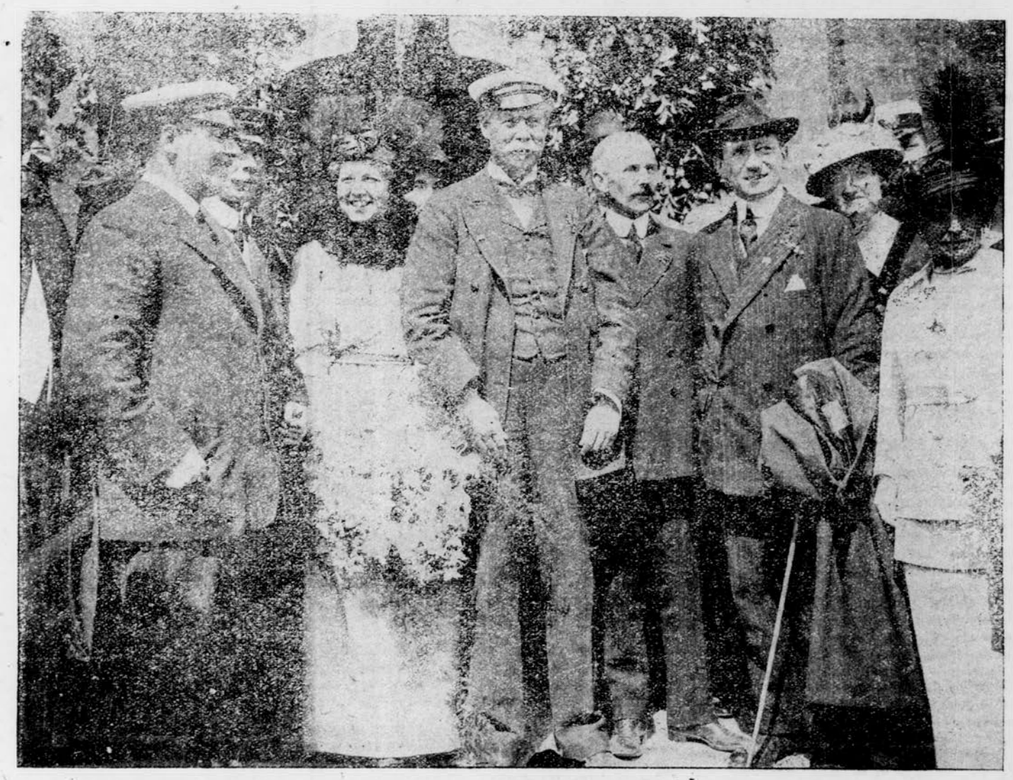

Photo by Central News.

Left to Right:—Colonel Neill, Mr. W. P. Burton, the Countess of Shaftesbury Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Marconi and Lady Henry.

LAUNCHING OF THE SHAMROCK IV AT GOSPORT,

Photo by Central News.

The America Cup challenger taking the water.

BREEZE IN BARANAGORE CASE.

DEFENCE COUNSEL RETIRES FROM COURT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

There was a scene in the court yesterday during the hearing of the Baranagore Conspiracy Case before Mr. Panton at Hastings House.

Mr. Sen Gupta in the course of his summing up for the defence, laid great stress on the interpretation he put on section 14 of the Arms Act. The words "fire arms" in section 14, counsel said, did not include parts of arms. The prosecution case was that the offence had been committed in contravention of section 14 of the Arms Act and if the section did not apply the whole case failed.

The Judge.—Will you read the second part of the charge?

Mr. Sen Gupta.—I am coming to that.

Counsel next said that when commenting on the charge under Section 120 he raised the point but His Honour would not listen to him.

The Judge.—Leave the first part, Mr. Sen Gupta, and read the second part of the charge, please.

Counsel began reading extracts from the case law in connection with the first part of the charge.

The Judge.—Will you please read the second part?

Mr. Sen-Gupta.—I shall read this part.

The Judge (loudly).—Go on with the second part of the charge, please.

Mr. Sen-Gupta.—What does this exhibition of temper mean?

The Judge.—When I am speaking you are expected to stop. You are going on with idle arguments about the first.

Mr. Sen-Gupta.—If your Honour thinks I am wasting time I will sit down.

The Judge.—I think you are wasting time.

Mr. Sen-Gupta.—Then there is no other way left to me but to retire. I will leave the case here and Your Honour will judge the accused without hearing counsel.

Counsel left the court immediately.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MYSORE, June 11.

In closing the sitting of the Mysore Economic Conference the Dewan of Mysore, in the course of his speech, said:—

I must congratulate the assembly on the high level of the discussions and the spirit of conciliation, restraint and good temper with which the several subjects were handled by the speakers.

With regard to technical education some of you may be aware that we have a very complete scheme to act upon, but our real difficulty at present is to find competent men to give effect to it.

If we obtain the services of one or two good professore we can make more rapid progress.

It is true we have an ambitions educational programme and we are only too well aware of the imperfections in existing arrangements, but happily we have also a very enthusiastic and level-headed offices at the head of the department who enjoys the full confidence of His Highness's Government. We are endeavouring to deal with new problems on one side and to remove the existing difficulty on the other. In respect of sericulture we have made a distinct advance though what is being done is of the nature of spade work, and we have as yet no appreciable practical results to place before you.

Three years ago when under His Highness the Maharaja's Gracious orders this Conference was brought into existence there was much comment and an amount of excitement and disapproval in certain quarters bordering on unrest. I am glad to see that the unrest has disappeared as people become familiar with our objects and methods. The unrest is giving place to acquiescence and active enthusiasm. The enthusiasm exhibited for the work by officers and non official, gentlemen alike is worthy of all praise. Many non-official gentlemen have been doing excellent work. It would be invidious to mention names but the work done by Mr. Puttanna Chetty and other gentlemen like, Mr. Srinivasa Row, Mr. Abdul Guddu and Mr. H. V. Rangasawmy cannot be passed over without notice.

The greatest need now is increased co-operation from the leaders and the public and the master word is work. The time has arrived for increasing the quality and output of work in every grade of life according to capacity and opportunities of the individual. In conclusion I earnestly hope that those who have not taken an active interest in conference work till now will take kindly to it in future and that those who are already enthusiastic will redouble their efforts in the coming year.

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
Rajkot Kathiawar.

DURBAR'S DERBY.

OUTSIDER'S VICTORY AT 20 TO 1.

THEIR MAJESTIES PRESENT.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The Derby of the 27th ultimo, at which the King and Queen were present, proved another sensational race, the winner being Durbar II., owned by Mr. H. B. Duryea, a bay colt, trained in France, by Rabelais out of Armenia, which started at odds of 20 to 1, says "The Times." Second place was taken by Sir E. Cassel's Hapsburg, which started at 33 to 1, and Peter the Hermit, 100 to 1, was third. By the fickle fortunes of the Turf it was a thorough outsiders' race, as has been the case with so many of the chief races of the last 12 months.

It will be remembered that Mr. Duryea's colt, Sweeper II., won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1912 and was made favourite for the Derby, but finished unplaced. Mr. Duryea had his compensation. It is rather an irony that Durbar II., admittedly a colt not of the highest class, should win the Derby, when so many really good French horses—Jardy, Gouvernante, and Vinicius, to mention only three—have tried and failed.

To say that any large number of people, except, presumably, the bookmakers and the comparative few whose fancy or judgment had led them to back Durbar II., were overpleased with the race itself would be absurd. None the less it was a brilliant Derby Day. The weather was happily warmer than it had been for the last few days, the sun shone brightly, and the crowds on the Downs were enormous.

The King and Queen arrived at the Grand Stand about 1 o'clock. They at once came to the front of their box and received a great reception from the crowd. They were joined by Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Grand Duke Michael, and later by Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck and Prince Leopold and Prince Maurice of Battenberg. The King wore a black frock-coat with a white flower in his buttonhole, and the Queen had a mantle of ermine, her hat being white to match. The Duchess of Teck was in black with a single mauve orchid at the waist, Princess Victoria in soft grey with white wings in her hat, and Princess Alexander of Teck wore navy blue with white fox furs and a white toque.

It has been estimated in former years that the attendance may have numbered 300,000. If that is correct, there must have been not less than 350,000 or 400,000 people present yesterday. Never before have the various stands, the enclosures, the whole face of the the hill, and the entire neighbourhood of the course been so packed with humanity. It is always a wonderful sight, and never has it been so wonderful. It is a pity, if only on aesthetic grounds, that the King's horse did not win the great race. The spectacle of the enthusiasm which would have greeted a Royal success, with the extraordinary dimensions of the crowd, would have been a thing to be remembered for a lifetime.

A MOTOR-OMNIBUS DERBY.

In comparison with former Derby Days, besides the apparently much greater proportions of the throng, the feature of the occasion was undoubtedly the motor-omnibuses. They are not picturesque vehicles; but they have, at least, the advantage of bright colour, and lining, as they did, almost the whole length of the straight up to the beginning of the stands on the outside of the course, as well as a considerable distance on the inside, they were not unsightly and on the whole contributed to the gaiety of the spectacle. Motorcars, as well as vehicles of every other type, were there also in countless numbers; but henceforward, next to the stands and the almost terrifying magnitude of the crowd itself, in all its extraordinary heterogeneousness, it would seem that the motor-omnibus is to be the chief feature of Epsom racecourse on Derby Day.

On the road to the Downs, also, the motor-omnibuses were very much in evidence. A great number of people went to the course by rail, especially by the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway to Tottenham Corner. It would be reasonable to suppose that that would take some of the pressure off the highways. The introduction of motor-vehicles, also, with their superior speed, might be expected to go some way to relieve the congestion of the traffic on the road. But the stream of vehicles, from early morning until late in the evening, was as great as ever, and the trip was as full of variegated incidents. The truth probably is that the increased facilities of travel bring a corresponding increase in attendance, and that the high road is as crowded as ever and the concourse on the Downs grows yearly more prodigious.

Happily the day passed without any such untoward incident as marred the race last year. With the extraordinary precautions which had been taken it would not have been easy for any one of either sex to have interfered successfully with the race. None the less there was a general uneasiness as to what might turn up, and universal relief when the day was over practically without mishap. In the mood that the crowd was in it would probably have been amde extremely unpleasant for any one who had tried to spoil the race.

VENGEANCE ON A "WELSHER."

Of conspicuous incidents on the course it cannot be said that there were many. In spite of the profitable character of the day to the bookmakers there were the usual number of welshers, some of whom were taken charge of by the police. One had disappeared before the first race was over, while another near Tottenham Corner, who succeeded in getting away himself had to sacrifice his motor-car to the infuriated crowd, who wreaked drastic vengeance upon it.

It was overturned and set on fire, and as nobody thought of interfering the wreck was soon complete. When the fire had died down many of the spectators who had suffered at the hands of the vanished bookmaker searched the "debris" for anything portable that might liquidate their claims. The axles, mudguards, and what had been tyres were removed, while one, luckier than the rest, bore away in triumph the pump to console him for the winnings on Durbar. II. which he was not destined to draw.

While the course was being cleared for the big race of the day, between the Royal tsand and Tottenham Corner the police arrested a woman named Mrs. Ada Rice, of Cambridge Heath-road, and she was be charged at Epsom Police Court with attempting to injure Police-constable Charles Wood, of the C. Division. It is alleged that Mrs. Rice fired a small pistol, in which were six blank cartridges, and that the powder burnt through the constable's clothing, injuring his leg.

There is no reason to believe that the incident was in any way connected with the militant suffragists. Mrs. Rice states that the pistol had been given her by her husband earlier in the day for use in the event of her being molested on the heath, and this statement is corroborated by a number of friends who were with her at the time. At the police station she said that she regretted her action, which was done on the spur of the moment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE RACE.

WHY KENNYMORE FAILED.

Derby Day is an occasion when friends who have not met for long periods are apt to encounter each other, and by them, as also by regular racegoers, the same questions are invariably asked—"What will win?" or "Is there anything to beat the favourite?" The almost universal opinion was found to be in favour of Kennymore.

But in spite of the almost universal vote of confidence Kennymore did not go encouragingly in the market. The previous evening 85 to 40 had been on offer; now 9 to 4 was to be had, and presently it became 5 to 2—all this, moreover, notwithstanding that there was little demand for anything else. Black Jester shortened to 8 to 1 temporarily and then again went out to 10 to 1. Of the King's colt Richard Marsh was scarcely hopeful. If he would do his best he would be dangerous, but it was evidently feared that he would refuse to exert himself.

THE PARADE.

Thirty numbers were presently displayed, one of the largest fields that ever ran, surpassed on very few occasions and not equalled since Mr. Henry Chaplin won with Hermit in 1867. The sun was shining and showed up the parade to the greatest advantage as the long string passed the stands, led by the King's Brakespear, trained to the hour; he was followed by Kennymore with his conspicuous white muzzle, and then came Black Jester, these being still the only three for whom any support was forthcoming, and the voices of the bookmakers rose and fell, 9 to 4 Kennymore, 10 to 1, sometimes 100 to 9. against the other two, with an occasional offer of "a hundred Kennymore does not get a place."

Durbar II., seen for the first time by all except those who had come across him in France, was not liked, the general view being that he was deficient in class and quality. As the 30 swept by in their canter it was impossible to obtain more than general impressions, one following another so rapidly, but Kennymore's sweeping stride was much admired, and amongst others who particularly pleased was his Majesty's bright bay, the muscle-standing out beneath his shining coat.

BAD BEHAVIOUR AT THE POST.

There was a lull as the field passed through the paddock and walked up the hill to the start. The favourite had drawn No. 30, on the outside, the King's colt No. 2. next but one to the rails, and glasses were focussed on the line to observe what was happening. What should have been the line ought rather to be said, for a few could not be induced to form one, Kennymore especially behaving in outrageous fashion. He persisted in turning his tail to the gate, fiercely resenting his jockey's endeavours to make him head in the right direction. All that was taking place could not, of course, be detected, but Kennymore certainly kicked more than one of those he was able to reach. A bad example is for the most part contagious. Some of the others began to misbehave, and in one scrimmage Carrickfergus received a severe kick from Shepherd King, and Courageous, lashing out, caught Brakespear heavily.

AN UNEVEN START: KENNYMORE LEFT.

When at length the flag fell it was to a most uneven start. Polycrates led, Black Jester, Hapsburg, Durbar II., Dan Russel, and Evansdale in pursuit. Kennymore swerved badly when the others—or most of them—jumped off; it is said that he lost quite 20 lengths. Brakespear meanwhile was penned in between two other horses, and for quite a couple of hundred yards could not get clear of them, an incident the more unfortunate in a colt of his disposition. His jockey said after the race that the horse's head was resting for a long time on the quarters of another animal, the pressure from behind rendering it impossible for him to do anything.

From first to last there was never any hope for Kennymore, who must have been taken much of the steel out of himself by his antics at the post; but rounding Tottenham Corner it looked as if the second favourite, Black Jestor, would land the black jacket and red cap, nor was it quite impossible that the black jacket and white cap on Dan Russel might after all be borne home triumphantly. These two were going well, as was Hapsburg, to the surprise of those who had convinced themselves that Sir Ernest Cassel's colt did not stay. Greater astonishment still was displayed when Mr. H. J. King's Peter the Hermit was noted to be with the leaders.

But the French jockey, MacGee, had brought Durbar II., up on the rails, and the colt was evidently full of running. He had Black Jester to beat, and after for a moment it had seemed as if this might conceivably be too much for him, Black jester "cracked"—dropped away beaten. Dan Russel's effort was feeble and he too retired. The bearer of Mr. Duryea's green, white-hooped sleeves, was leading, galloping freely; behind him was Hapsburg but the merest glance sufficed to show that Durbar II., was not to be caught, and he won handsomely by three lengths. Peter the Hermit—whose name had been omitted from the card—in spite of having been carried out at the corner, was third, a length and a half behind the second; next to him, and very close, came Dan Russel, with My Prince fifth and Brakespear next. His Majesty, who had watched the race with the Queen from the Royal box, honoured Mr. Duryea by sending for him and congratulating him on his victory.

INDIFFERENT THREE-YEAR OLDS.

The success of Durbar II, can have been anticipated by no one. It was said that the remark that Mr. Duryea had made to us, that he considered Durbar II. by no means a good colt, and that if the English colts were good he did not expect to beat them. It now appears, and has, indeed, for some time been suspected, that they are bad. That Kennymore can by no means have given his true running, however, is unmistakeable, to judge by what he and some of the others had done before and did here. It is stated on authority that there is some excuse for his intractability; he was standing placidly at the gate when he was kicked, and he proceeded to retaliate. On the whole it was an unsatisfactory race, owing to the trouble at the start.

3.0 (3.21).—The DERBY STAKES of 6,500 sovs.; for three-year-olds; nominator of winner 500 sovs, second 400 sovs., and third 200 sovs. About one mile and a half.

Mr. H. B. Duryea's b c DURBAR II., by Rabelais—Armenia, 9st. (M. MacGee) ... 1
Sir E. Cassel's br c HAPSBURG, by Desmond—Altess, 9st. (C. Foy) ... 2
Mr. H. J. King's ch c PETER THE HERMIT, by St. Petersburg—Carlin, 9st. (R. Watson) 3
His Majesty's Barkespear, 9st. (H. Jones). 0
M. A. Aumont's Cupidon, 9st. (M. Henry). 0
Mr. K. Jones's Evansdale, 9st. (W. Huxley) 0
Mr. W. B. Clote's Orebi, 9st. (M. Wing).... 0
Mr. W. Clark's Courageous, 9st. (F. Bullock) 0
Lord Derby's Dan Russel, 9st. (F. Rickaby). 0
Mr. J. Buchanan's Marten, 9st. (E. Wheatley) 0
Sir A. Bailey's Ambassador, 9st. (W. Saxby 0
Mr. J. B. Joel's Black Jester, 9st. (G. Stern) 0
Mr. J. W. Larnach's Conqueror, 9st. (R. Stokes) 0
Mr. W. McMillan's Cerval, 9st. (F. Herbert) 0
Mr. F. M. Townshend's Polygamist, 9st (A. Escott) 0
Mr. L. Neumann's Lenius, 9st. (Walter Griggs) 0
Mr. G. Edwardes's Flying Orb, 9st. (N. Spear 0
Mr. Russel's Polycrates, 9st. (William Griggs) 0
Lord St. Davids's My Prince, 9st. (W. Earl.) 0
Mr. E. Tanner's Carancho, 9st. (S. Donoghue) 0
Sir J. Thrsby's Kennymore, 9st. (F. O'Neill) 0
Colonel Hall Walker's Carickfergus, 9st. (F. Templeman) 0
Mr. H. P. Nickalls's Best Boy, 9st. (H. Randall 0
Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Guthlac, 9st. A. Whalley.) 0
Duke of Portland's Anglesey, 9st. (L. Hewitt) 0
Colonel E. W. Baird's Shepherd King, 9st. (H. Jelliss) 0
Mr. W. J. Tatem's Southerndown, 9st. (E. Piper) 0
Mr. E. Hulton's Woodwild, 9st. (W. Smyth). 0
Mr. P. Heybourn's Desmond's Song, 9st. (H. Robbins). 0
Lord Carnarvon's Magyar, 9st. (E. Huxley). 0

(Winner trained in France.)

Betting.—9 to 4 agst Kennymore, 10 to 1 Black Jester, 100 to 8 Brakespear, 100 to 7 Carancho, 100 to 6 Carickfergus, 20 to 1 Durbar II, 25 to 1 each Evansdale and Dan Russel, 33 to 1 each Ambassador, Hapsburg, and My Prince, 40 to 1 each Lanius and Polycrates, 50 to 1 each Flying Orb and Cupidon, 66 to 1 each Courageous and Orebi, 100 to 1 each the others.

Place Betting.—Evens Kennymore 7 to 4 agst Black Jester, 9 to 4 Brakespear, 6 to 1 My Prince, 7 to 1 Hapsburg. Others in proportion.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half divided second and third. Dan Russel was officially placed fourth, My Prince was fifth, Brakespear sixth, Black Jester seventh, Magyar eighth, Carancho ninth, Lanius tenth, Kennymore eleventh, Conqueror twelfth, Southerdown thirteenth, Courageous fourteenth, Ambassador fifteenth, Orebi sixteenth, Flying Orb seventeenth, Marten eighteenth, Polycrates nineteenth, Anglesey next, and St. Guthlac last. Time, by Benson's chronograph 2min. 38 2-5 sec.

THE WINNER'S PEDIGREE.

Durbar II. was bred by his owner, Mr. H. B. Duryea, and has a mixture of English, American, and French blood. His dam, Armenia, is by Meddler—Urania, Urania is by Hanover—Wanda, and Wanda's sire, Mortemer, is a French horse who was exported to the United States. Hanover, of course, was one of the best horses ever berd in America. Meddler, a great English horse, went to America, and was sent from there to France.

Rebelais, the sire of Durbar II., is by St. Simon out of Satirical, and it is noteworthy that each of the first four horses in the Derby descended from St. Simon; and Dan Russel is by Chaucer, a son of St. Simon.

THE DERBY.

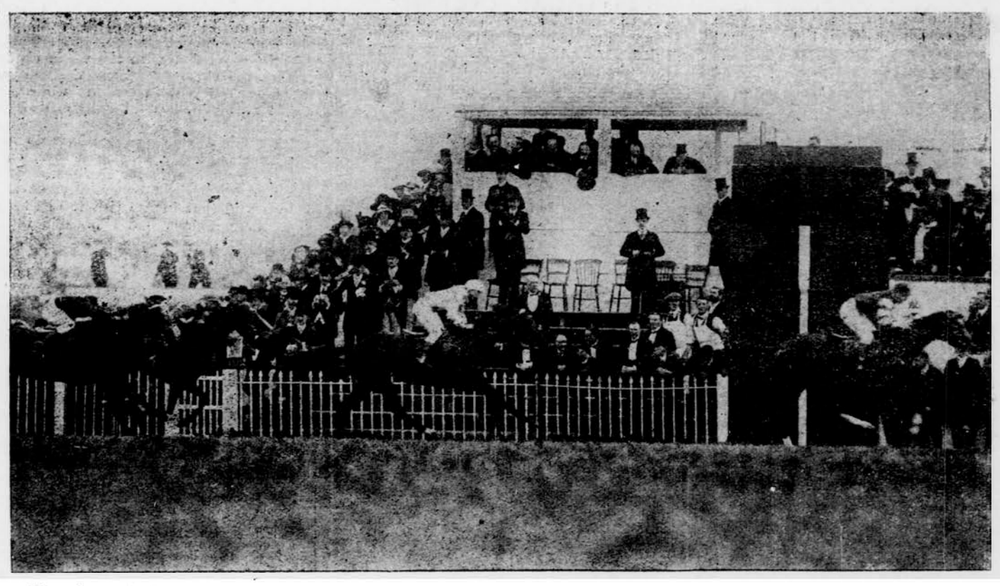

Photo by Central News

Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II winning the Derby from Hapsburg, Peter the Hermit and Dan Russell. The photo has been taken from exactly beneath the Judge's box.

INDIAN APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE QUESTION OF DELAY

Lord Moulton's condemnation of the delays in Indian appeals to the Judicial Committee and the comment of "The Times" of the 18th May are arousing interest in legal circles in Calcutta. The head of a prominent firm of European solicitors interviewed, expressed some scepticism that all the delay was on this side and none of it in London. Lord Moulton had probably exerted his influence to expedite matters since his elevation to the Judicial Committee, but the procedure at Home differed from High Court procedure here and lent itself to delay. In one respect some saving of time was certainly possible. Under the present system the whole of the evidence and documents had to be printed first for the High Court appeal and then rearranged and reprinted for the Privy Council. If the Judicial Committee would accept the paper book first prepared, with the High Court appellate judgment attached, some considerable saving of time could be effected. He thought it unfortunate that the Privy Council should have referred only to the period of time between the first institution of a case in its appearance before the Judicial Committee. A fairer test would be the time between the appeal judgment in the High Court and the hearing in London. There were so many factors that affected the earlier stage of a case—the transfer of judges in subordinate courts, the state of their files, and so forth. After the judgment in appeal at the High Court the law itself allowed six months within which to decide whether to appeal further or not. Then the appealing party had to deposit the costs of the other side, which meant delay in settling the exact amount.

He remembered one case which was probably a record for speed, in which the time from the institution of the suit to the Privy Council decision was just under a year. In that case, however, the point at issue was simple and there were very few documents.

A member of a leading firm of Indian attorneys gave it as his opinion that the strictures would apply more particularly to Madras and Allahabad High Courts. He did not think of recent years there had been much to complain of with respect to appeals from Calcutta. The classes of cases in which the greatest time elapsed were those concerned with joint family properties and with partnership disputes. The Privy Council had on several occasions recently protested against the fact that much delay had been occasioned in the preparation of accounts which had not been required by the Judicial Committee. These complaints had been mainly made with regad to suits from Madras As regarded Bengal it might be taken that four to five years might elapse in prosecuting the appeal to London and this was not an unreasonable length of time if the case were at all complicated and accounts had to be drawn up after the Appeal Court decision. Then the period between the first institution of a suit and its disposal by the Privy Council might run to ten years. On the other hand it might be settled much more speedily.

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"THE LITTLE MORE-AND HOW MUCH IT IS!"

Whenever you indulge the dangerous habit of dreaming about an ideal income—an income that would, you think, supply you with all those comforts of life which are supposed to make luxuries superfluous—you almost certainly recall the classical maxim on this matter, pronounced by the high priest of worldly wisdom, Disraeli, long ago; he informed the Victorian world that "ten thousand a year, and the world to think it was only five thousand" constituted perfection in the way of wealth, says a writer in "The Times."

"WEALTH"—YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Wealth indeed! Happy Victorian age that counted ten thousand to be wealth! Nowadays those who have it will inform you that it "goes simply nowhere," and that they find it necessary on such a sum to be for ever thinking of ways and means, and laboriously reducing expenses. There is a good deal, certainty, in that reservation about the world thinking it only five thousand; for if the world, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, once gets to know how much exactly you have, the task of administering it and keeping it will grow more difficult than ever. But still, as things are now in this expensive age, ten thousand a year, even if everybody thinks it is only five, is not to be carelessly called wealth. An eminent authority has just declared that nobody deserves so much—nobody earns it. These are Utopian speculations. People of this world are willing to admit that you are worth what you have. And if you have ten thousand a year you have enough to live upon comfortably; that is about all that can be said for ten thousand.

FINANCIAL DREAMS.

At once, as we say this—or, rather, as they say it who have ten thousand a year—the smaller financial fry raise their heads and clamour that such talk is "simply disgraceful." Anybody with anything between five thousand and ten thousand knows perfectly well that ten thousand "ought to be" enough for anybody. More than that means only more bother and more taxes. Ten thousand is the ideal income, undoubtedly—to those who have only eight.

But, meanwhile, those who have five or six have been looking all their lives upon eight as the perfect figure. With eight—if you have five or six—you can just do the little things you cannot quite afford to do on what you have. There will then be the other car for the little place in the country, and a possibility of extending the garden, and the further possibility—please observe—of increasing So-and-so's little pension or of doing something for Somebody else; since we all know—do we not?—that helping other people is part of the fun of being fairly well off. As it is, with only five thousand, we cannot do these exquisite other things. As it is, the income is accurately adjusted, as decent husbandry ordains that an income should be adjusted. There is little or nothing left over for the unexpected. It is enough, no doubt; it is not that we complain exactly. It is enough; but more is wanted—another two thousand for perfection.

A "WALKING BUNDLE OF DESIRES."

And two thousand or so is, we find from casual conversations on this matter, the amount *more* that is invariably wanted by everybody who has an income of over four figures. For those who have smaller incomes the dream and the income dwindle; it will be now "another five hundred a year or so," in order that everything they want may be well within their reach. With such small sums the dream sometimes comes true. Everything they wanted they now have; allow us, for the moment, this supposition. But immediately they begin to want other things as well—things, now they have a thousand, that were clearly out of reach when five hundred was all they had. What is man, indeed, but a walking bundle of desires? Do not his wants, his reachings-forth, his stretching out of hands, to this, that, and the other glimmering toy ahead of him, actually provide him with the stock of energy he needs for his own and the world's betterment? Without such pursuit of *more* he would surely rest and sit by the fire, as Pascal advises him to do. And, in that fireside world of small fixed incomes, where would be "life," the busy thing we know? Thus, as his income grows, grow his expenses. He wants a little more than he has. It is the definition, the description, of Man.

Those who earn everything they have dream, in their hard-worked way, of something they need not earn. Those who have enough without working for it work, sometimes, for more than enough. Enough? It is a word we must never pronounce. It is *finis, hic jacet, to* humanity. Remembering this, we adapt our Disraelian maxim to the needs of a new age and define the ideal income as an income about half as large again as the one you have already.

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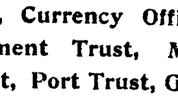

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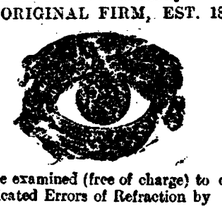

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